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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

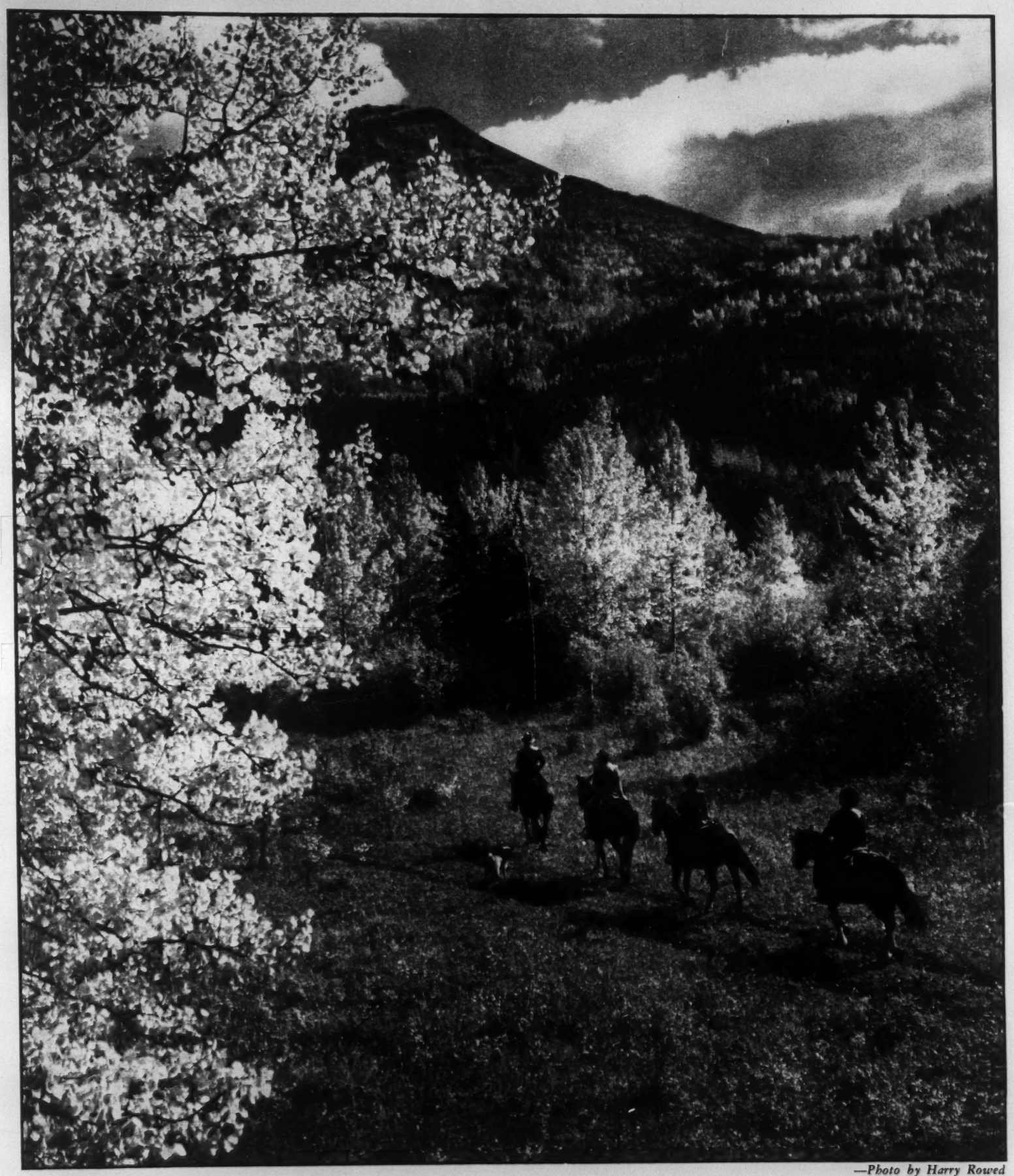
Israel And the U.S.

THE new Jewish State which proclaimed itself into existence at the moment of the British withdrawal, and was immediately recognized by the United States, is not a creation of the United Nations nor a repository of any of the authority of the United Nations. It claims to be, and is recognized by the United States as being, a wholly independent sovereign state, deriving its independence and its sovereignty from its own act and from the existence in the same territory of a previous Jewish state which perished nineteen hundred years ago.

We have no words of censure for the Jewish leaders who proclaimed the new state. They may have been unwise, from the point of view of the long-term interests of their own racial group, but no one has a right to expect perfect wisdom or complete self-restraint from a people who have suffered what the Jews of Europe have suffered (with small alleviation from any non-Jews even outside of Europe) during the past twenty years.

But for the United States, which by its action has now taken from the United Nations the last vestige of its power to say anything whatever about the future of Palestine, we have some words. The United States has, by practically every successive change of front that it has exhibited concerning Palestine, made that whole problem more difficult for the mandatory power and for the international authority behind it. It is not too much to say that the withdrawal of the mandatory power was mainly caused by the shifts of American policy. This last shift is the most violent that has yet occurred, but the mandatory power is no longer there to be embarrassed by it; the embarrassment involves the whole of the peace-loving world.

The Jewish State now proclaimed and recognized is not a direct product of any action or even opinion of the United Nations. It has not the faintest resemblance to the Jewish autonomous area in a partitioned but federated Palestine as recommended by the Assembly of the United Nations and supported by the United States some months ago. The Jewish State now proclaimed divides Palestine into two totally separate sovereignties in such a way as to make open warfare a virtual certainty. If the United States is prepared to accept the task of "protecting" the new state which it has so hastily recognized, and will devote to that task all the necessary energy and determination and consistency, the warfare may be limited and the resultant suffering curtailed. The responsibility is grave. We doubt whether the vast majority of the Americans have the slightest idea how grave, or how little right they have to call on any other members of the United Nations to share it.



—Photo by Harry Rowed

Spring comes vividly in the Rockies; riders near Brule, Alberta, share the splendor of its approach.

Milking the Old Country

TO THOSE Canadians who are convinced that Canada is doing a great favor to Great Britain by bringing large numbers of British people to this country we commend consideration of a paragraph in the P.E.P. report on "Population Policy in Great Britain" which has just been published, and which is likely to be the most authoritative statement on the subject until the Royal Commission on Population makes its own report. The P.E.P. document lays marked stress on the change in the age-distribution of the British population, which is far more important than the mere change in its numbers, and points out that the number of women between 15 and 60 is likely to fall by more than 300,000 in the next ten years, while the total between 15 and 45 may fall by as much as 750,000. In these circumstances migration of the sort desired by Canada and other Dominions may make matters worse, by making the age structure of the British population still more disadvantageous from the point of view of reproduction. "This could be prevented only if the Dominions were prepared to accept not simply the young, healthy and enterprising but a cross-section of the population, including an appropriate percentage of those who are a burden on the community".

The prospect of the Dominions being thus receptive is described by the report as "slight." In the case of Canada it is of course much less than slight; it is zero. But it is time that the countries which have been accustomed to receiving immigration, and which have in late years developed such an intensely selective policy about it, woke up to the fact that what they are doing is no service to the countries from which the immigration comes. They are actually lifting off with a "cream-thief" the most essential elements of the population of the countries of emigration, and leaving those countries with accumulating problems (of an increasing burden of old age and illness on a decreasing proportion of young and energetic workers) which must ultimately lead to retaliation in the shape of barriers against the departure of the needed people. Any excessive exercise of the sovereign right to keep people *out* of a country will inevitably end in the exercise of the corresponding sovereign right to keep people *in* the country.

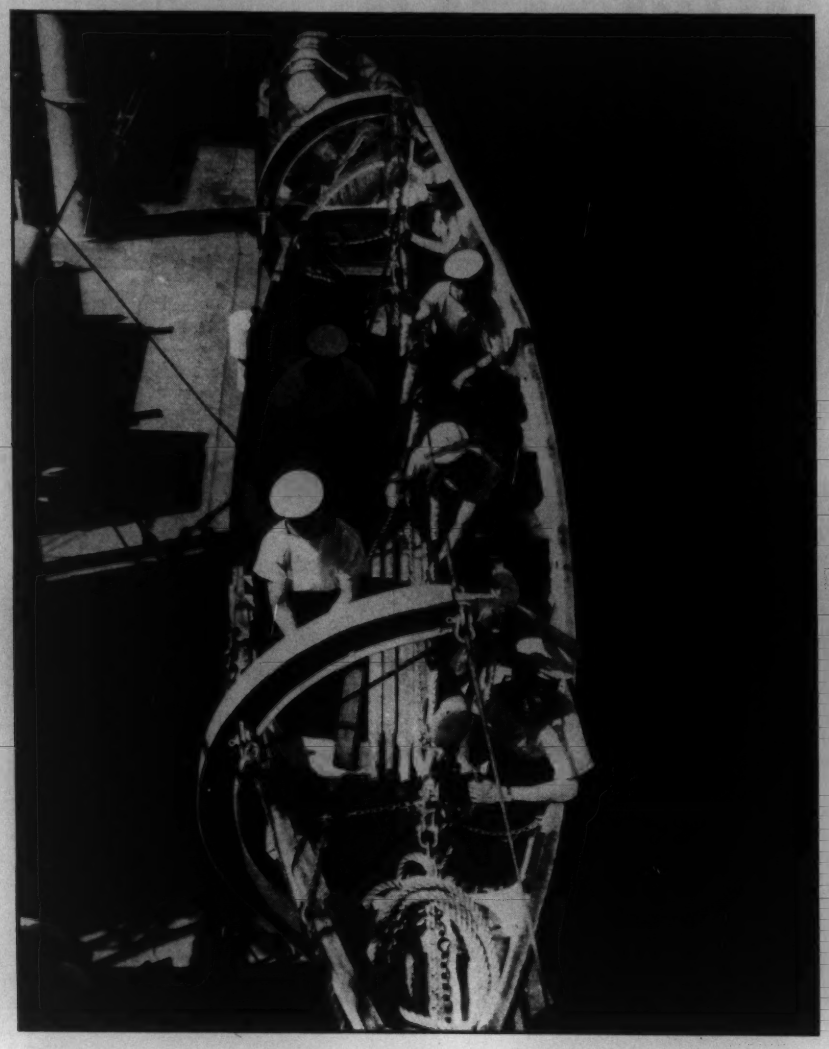
FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

		Page
Prison Reform in Ontario	Jean Tweed	6
Food Problem Is Long-Term	Clifford Hulme	9
Processed Comedy	Mary Lowrey Ross	10
Farquhar Oliver—Puzzle	D. P. O'Hearn	12
New Design for Industry	George Englesmith	20
The Enduring Clay House	Harriet Duff Smith	32

The Stock Market

OUR own theory about last week's leap in stock prices has nothing to do with the "platform" that was penetrated by "industrials" and "rails". It is simply that the people (and there are several millions of them) who have been saying for months that "the market

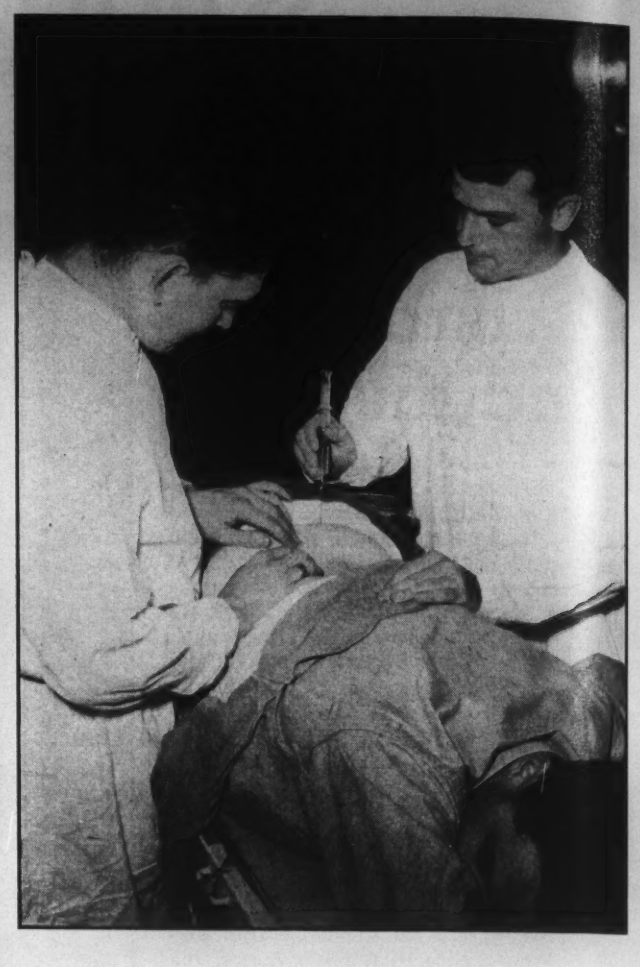
(Continued on Page Five)



Naval Training Divisions are operating in 29 universities and colleges across Canada. Above, boat drill, important part of training.

Drill is in the open whenever possible.

Answering bridge telegraph. One summer vacation must be spent on special courses.



U.N.T.D. medical students giving an injection. The complete course normally lasts four years.

H.M.C.S. Antigonish setting out on a training cruise with some 50 U.N.T.D. men. Right, chief electrical . . .

. . . technician operating cruiser's power switchboard. An annual two-week cruise must be taken to put theory gained during winter into practice.

Receiving instruction in communications. Students usually are entered in the U.N.T.D. branch closest to their course at university.

Univ. Students Officers In

By C. H. Little

UNIVERSITY students who would like to become officers in the Royal Canadian Navy or the Reserve now have an opportunity to take a four-year course of training concurrently with their academic studies. University Naval Training Divisions are established in 29 universities and colleges throughout Canada. Rates of pay compare favorably with what might be earned in other fields so that those who are working their way through college can take the course; uniforms, food, lodging, medical care, and transportation are paid for out of public funds. Provision is also made for courses of different lengths.

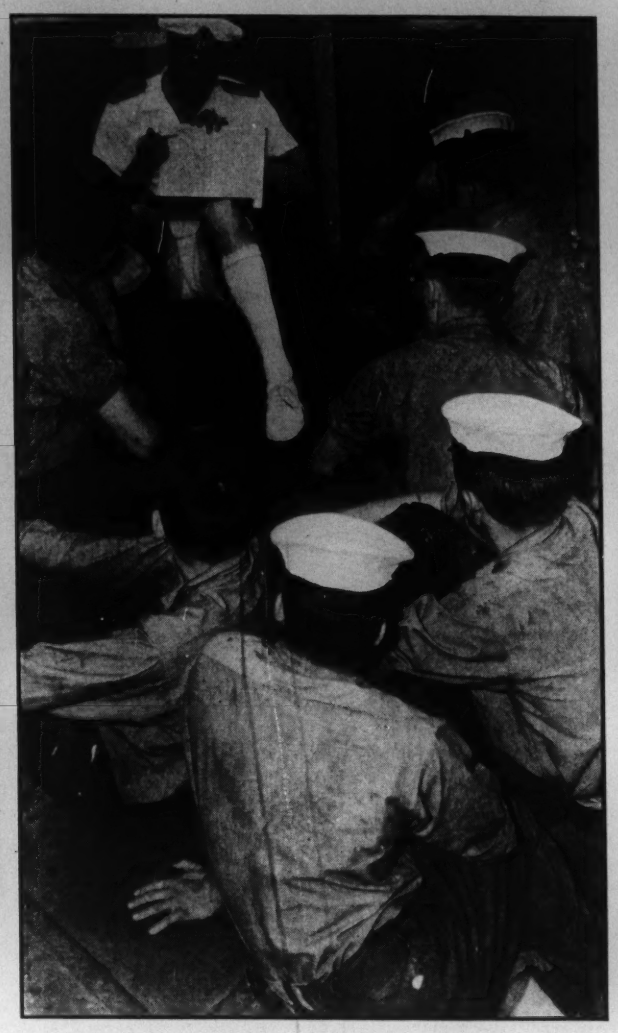
The course is divided into three phases—training at the local Naval Division or on the campus during the academic year, an annual two-week naval training course, and a minimum of one summer vacation spent taking special courses ashore and afloat.

Modern warfare requires a high degree of intelligence and technical knowledge. In order to become a naval officer a young man must be able to put in considerable time training over a period of years. University students combine these prerequisites to such an extent that they form the principal source of future officers for the Reserve — officers who will be trained by, and will in due course succeed, the veterans now in the Reserve. There is also an opportunity for some students to qualify for commissions in the permanent force.

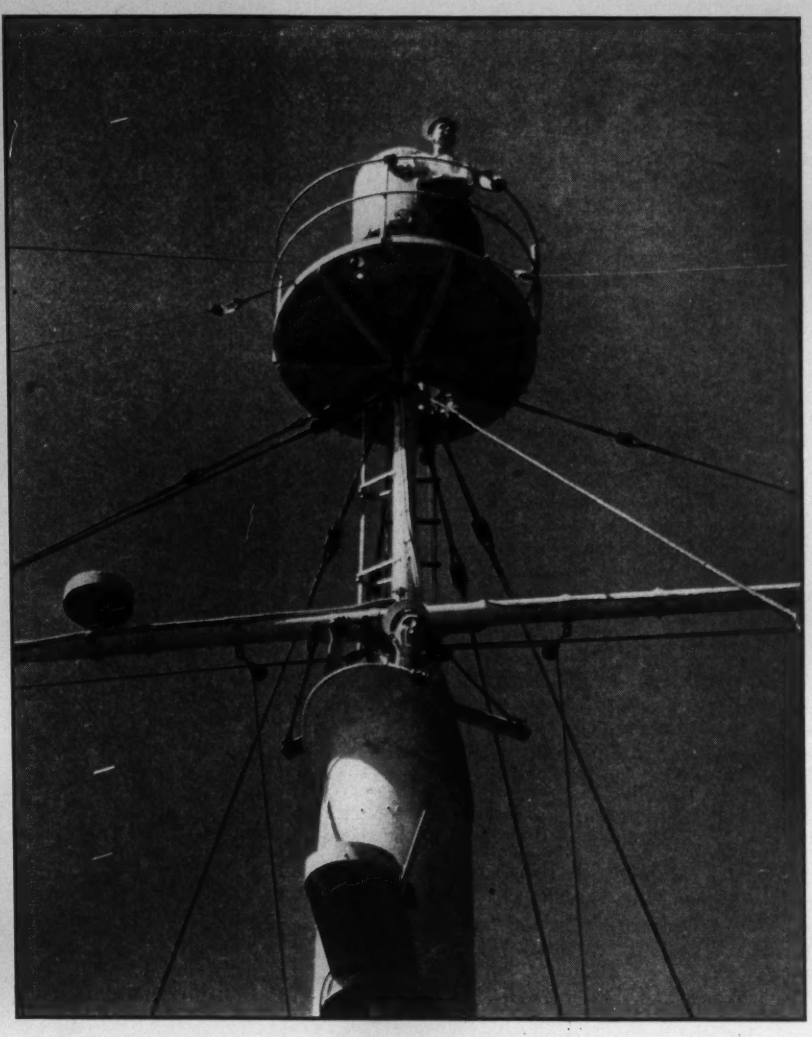
THE five chief branches of the Navy are Executive, Engineering, Electrical, Medical, and Supply and Secretariat. Students joining the U.N.T.D. are entered in the branch allied to their course at university or for which they show a particular aptitude. All U.N.T.D. men take common basic training and instruction in naval fundamentals, but each branch has certain courses in its own field.

Other smaller branches draw certain students; engineers who are particularly interested in armament may specialize in the Ordnance branch;

On watch. U.N.T.D. programs are organized so as not to interfere with college schedules.



An officer lecturing on navigation. In small ships, classroom space is where you find it.



Lookouts. University Naval Training Division C.O.'s are faculty members nominated by university, approved by Chief of Naval Staff.

Train To Be Canada's Navy

those studying architecture are given training by the Constructor branch; future teachers and professors find interesting work in the Instructor branch. The last war showed the necessity of a wide variety of specialists. This led to the formation of the Special branch which embraces officers and men outside the scope of those branches already established.

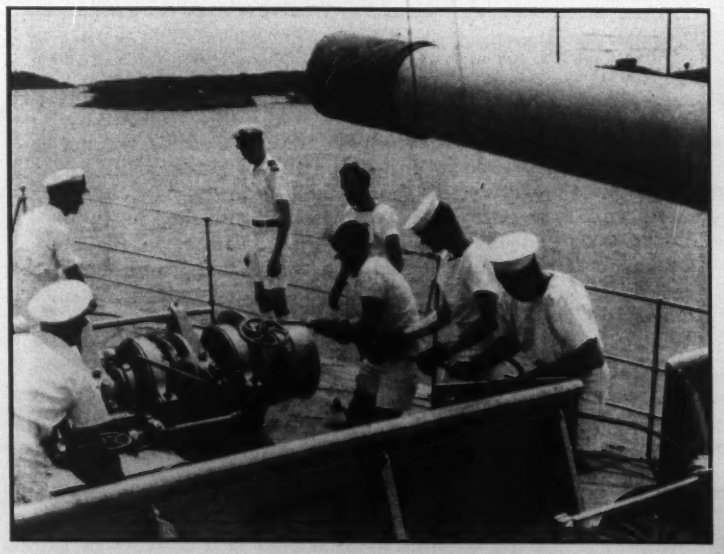
THE Commanding Officer of each U.N.T.D. is a faculty member nominated by the university and approved by the Chief of Naval Staff. In many cases he is a naval officer who has returned from active service to academic life; in others he has entered the Reserve in the Special branch in order to take charge of a U.N.T.D.

Wherever possible the local Naval Division, which is well equipped with naval gear, is used for drills and demonstration, but certain lectures are frequently given on the campus. Universities situated many miles from a Naval Division administer the whole syllabus on the campus, special practical training being taken in spring.

THE U.N.T.D. program was undertaken during the war to provide early naval training for university-trained men who were required in ever-increasing numbers. It was conceived and developed by Capt. A. W. Baker, R.C.N. (R) Retired. The experimental U.N.T.D. set up at O.A.C. proved so successful that Professor Baker joined the Navy to establish the program across Canada. The many hundreds of young men from this source who saw active service—many of them officers — prove U.N.T.D.'s value.

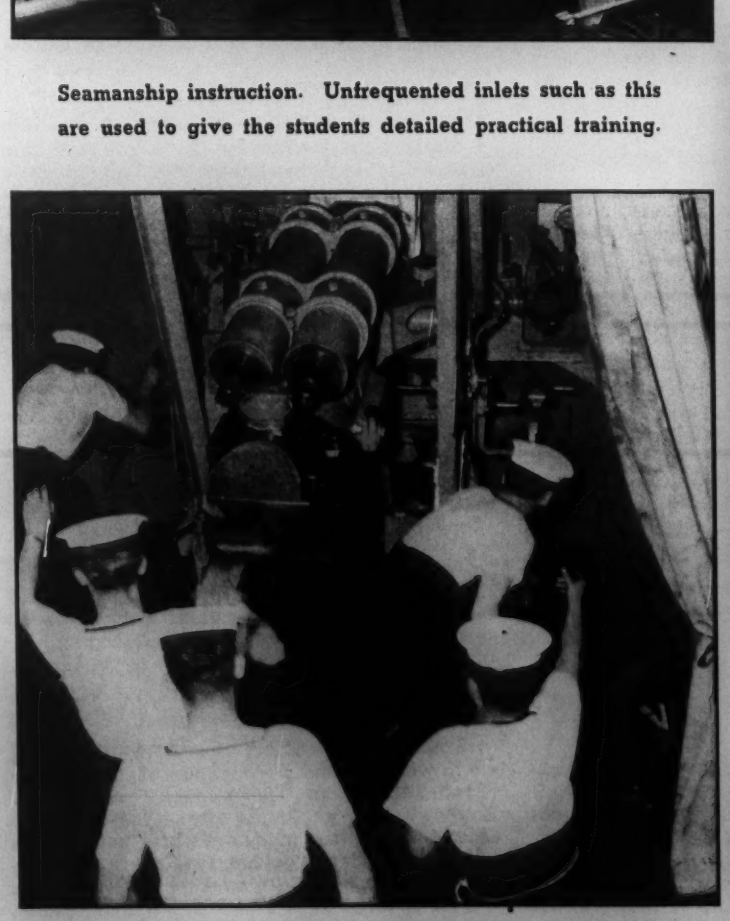
To encourage progress and to facilitate special training, all U.N.T.D. men come before an officers' selection board in their second year. Those who pass this board are designated officer-candidates. This is a major step on the road to promotion for they now receive the courses and training that lead to a commission. Those who fail may try next year.

Approximately one thousand undergraduates are following the U.N.T.D. program this year.

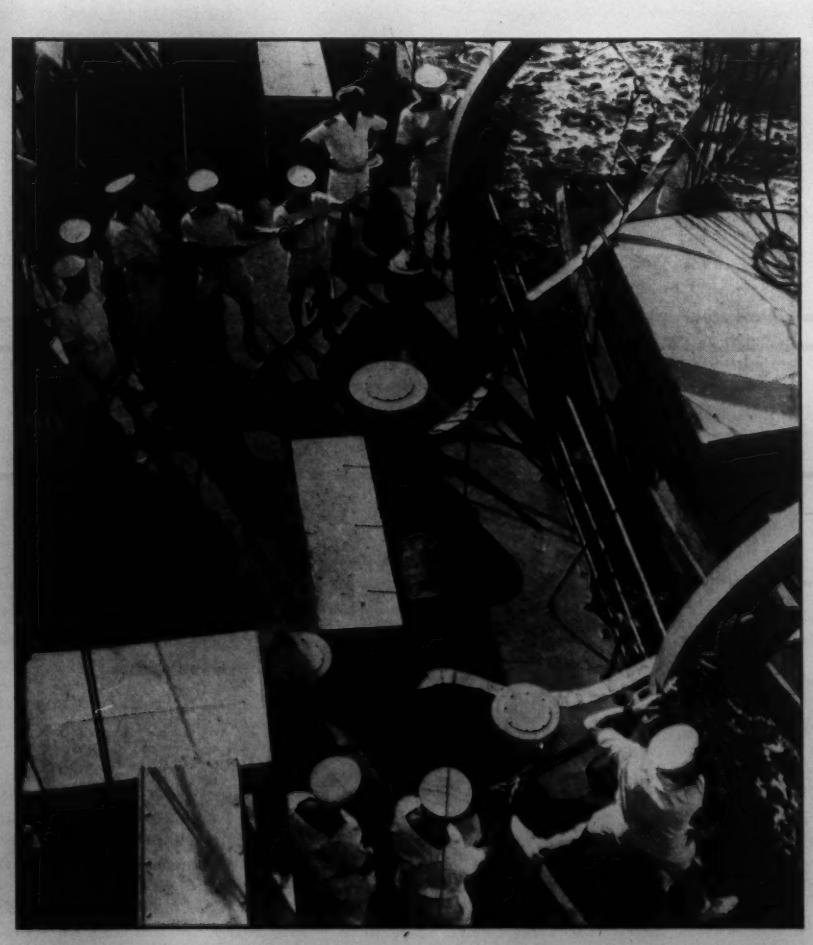


Seamanship instruction. Unfrequented inlets such as this are used to give the students detailed practical training.

Sea air creates tremendous appetites. The Supply Branch, one of the five main departments of U.N.T.D., is responsible for meals.



Four-inch-gun crew ready for practice. Right, more boat . . .



. . . drill. Rates of pay help those working way through college.

Dear Mr. Editor

Free Enterprise

WITH reference to Mr. Peddie's article "But 'Free Enterprise' is Not Really Free" (S. N. May 1), believers in free enterprise, such as this letter-writer, may or may not find Mr. Peddie's remarks useful in indicating the faults in the existing free enterprise system. But Mr. Peddie's reasoning appears to include several fallacies which are typical in present-day thinking on economics. An example, I think, is Mr. Peddie's statement to the effect that there has not been sufficient cooperation between the various divisions of industry in regard to relative prices. Concerning relative prices, the farming industry, for instance, tries for higher food prices while wanting the farm implement industry to cut machinery prices. A number of manufacturers tend to put immediate profits ahead of long-range prosperity by raising prices excessively, and so on.

Mr. Peddie implies in his article that the cure for such economic disalignments is a form of cooperation between the divisions of industry. But any such type of cooperation, except possibly that between labor unions and industries, is purely wishful thinking. All cooperating up to the present, even between non-competing industries, has been of the type leading to cartels and combines, with a resulting restriction on the freedom of enterprise, rather than an extension of it.

The features of the free enterprise system should be recognized and allowed for: (1) Continued prosperity depends on bringing prices and costs into reasonable alignment, as pointed out by Mr. Peddie. (2) The only means of accomplishing this under private enterprise is through the maintenance of active competition. (3) The private enterprise system as it exists today favors the large corporation and the monopoly, thus putting a brake on competition.

The last point above is readily proven by the statements of Prof. H. C. Simmons regarding the relative effects on large and small corporations respectively, of modern practices in advertising, banking, and taxation. Of the supporters of free enterprise, Prof. Simmons perhaps came closest to stating a cure for the faults of the system. Basically his proposals were first, the promotion of more competitive conditions by the government in those industries which are naturally competitive; second, the taking-over by the government of those industries which naturally tend toward monopolies. The latter, oft-repeated proposal is naturally termed socialistic by many. But only such a drastic proposal—only such a step—will stabilize prosperity—by preventing the siphoning off and dissipation of public purchasing power in excess monopoly profits. And then, Prof. Simmons was not a socialist!

Sarnia, Ont. L. B. DUMONT

At His Best

CONGRATULATIONS upon the splendid photograph of the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen in one of his happy moods (S.N., May 15). Some of Mr. Meighen's pictures have been taken of him when he was conscious of the fact that he was posing for a photograph, but this photograph was taken when he was in one of those happy relaxed moods which portrays Mr. Meighen at his best.

Peterborough, Ont. G. N. GORDON

What Weapon?

MAY I inquire, with some pain and surprise, what type of bundook it may be which is clutched in the right hand of the soldierly figure in your Page 5 cartoon (S.N. May 15)? No weapon with which I am acquainted even approximates this fearsome encumbrance. It is certainly not the No. 4 rifle of the recent doings nor is it the obsolete Boys A. Tk rifle of 1939. It could just be, but not quite, the Lee-Enfield of the 1914-18 war, with its sword bayonet; even so, why should the soldier appear on parade to be decorated with the scabbard (?) fitted to the blade? And it is neither a bazooka nor a blunderbuss.

If the British Army in Palestine has been so equipped, it is a good thing after all that Sam is laying down, not picking up, his musket. My own view is that the wounds on the soldier's face were caused by an attempt to slope his armament.

Winnipeg, Man. E. W. STEELE

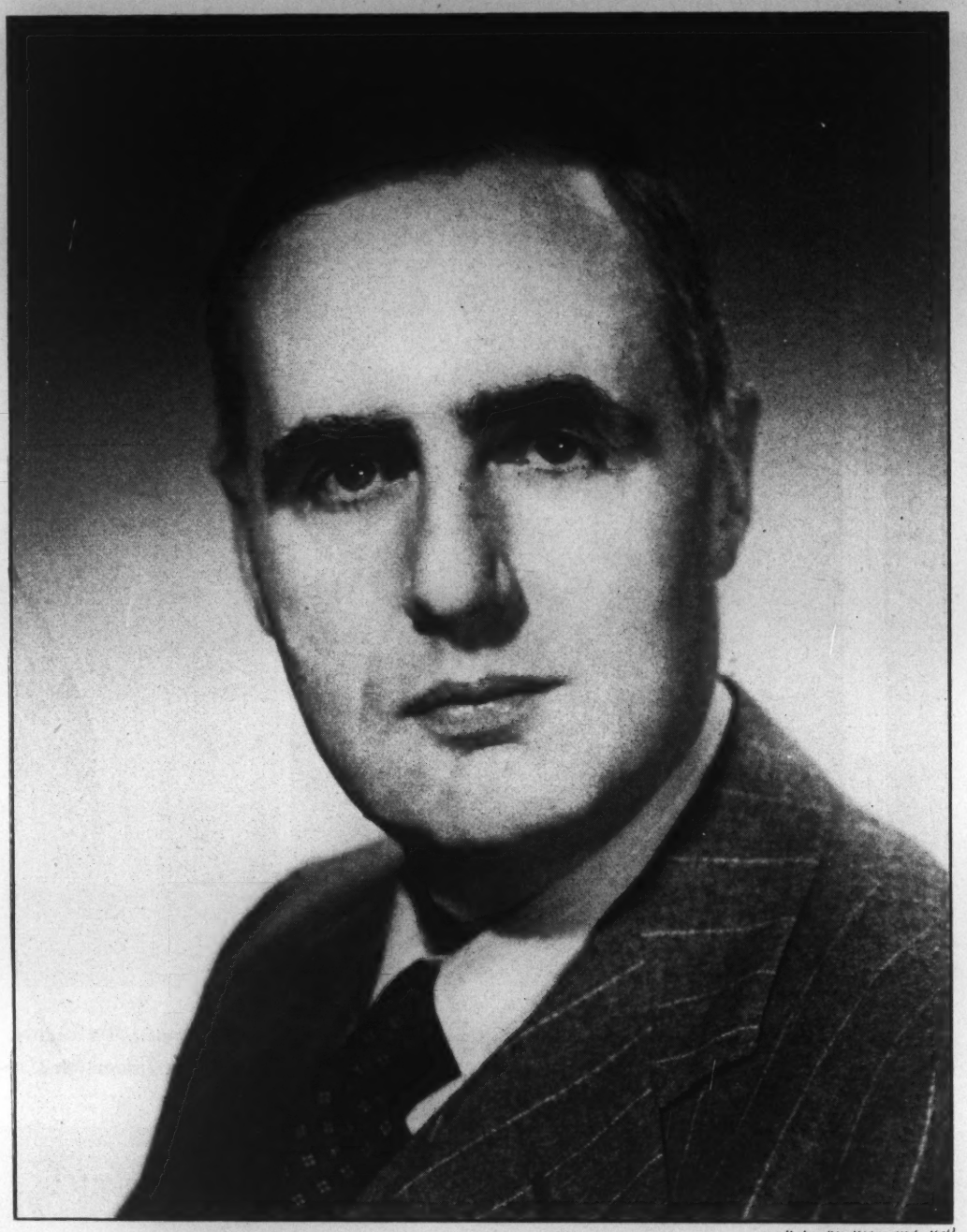
FOOD FOR THOUGHT

("Stores all over Canada report a wave of shoplifting."—News item.)

IF YOU can't understand why your foodstuffs on hand
Are so many, considering inflation,
And you've cause for suspicion your larder's condition
Is due to your wife's peculation,
You must never be mean by creating a scene;
To upbraid her is coarsest brutality:
The thefts you deplore are due to the War
With its "general breakdown of morality."

If you find it a shock that she's put in a stock
Of the goods to be used in her cooking,
All garnered by guile and dexterity while
The grocery detectives weren't looking,
Don't call her a sinner and throw out the dinner
And claim that your marriage is blighted:
It's the *times*, don't you see? Just telephone me—
I'll certainly come if invited!

J. E. P.



—Ed Ito by Rice and Bell

Dr. Edward C. Bullard, the Cambridge scientist who helped Britain beat the magnetic mine, becomes head of the Physics Department at the University of Toronto this July, Dr. Sidney E. Smith, president of the University announced recently. Dr. Bullard arrived a few weeks ago. He will succeed Prof. E. F. Burton, who desires to devote more time to research and who will hold the title of Research Professor in Physics. A new addition to the University's Physics Building will be called the Burton Wing.

Drama Festival Idea

CONGRATULATIONS on SATURDAY NIGHT'S reports on the Dominion Drama Festival (S.N. May 8 and 15). Every Canadian who has any concern for the cultural future of this country will agree with your editorial sentiments that the Festival is "one of the most useful institutions in Canada". You rightly suggest a method of increasing national unity, quite apart from the growth of the art itself; that at next year's competition there should be a Toronto entry in French, not with any special hope of winning a trophy but to show "that Canada's chief English-language centre is not wholly unaware of the cultural values of French art." Similarly, we offer the suggestion that *French Canadian* little theatre companies enter a play in *English* and with a parallel intention.

Montreal, Que. J. T. EDGAR

Play on Sunday

THE Rev. R. S. Laidlaw condemns sports and secular activity on Sunday, (S.N. May 8). but I am sorry to say that his arguments do not impress me.

In the first place, the correspondent's conception of Sunday is, obviously, that of the old Jewish Sabbath on which no work and no play were permitted. Even if he calls the first day of the week "Sunday" he is still missing the true implication of its basic meaning. "Sunday" is the day of worship of the sun and so it is only reasonable to urge that people should be out in the sun to enjoy its healthful brightness after a long week of being cooped up in offices, factories and homes.

Actually, the first day of the week should be called "The Lord's Day" and is so accepted by Christians everywhere. It is on this day that they are free to worship their Lord and, come what may, those who love and accept Him will do so. Those who do not acknowledge His supremacy and worship Him as Lord are not in any way bound to recognize the day in that manner.

Toronto, Ont. I. D. WILLIS

In Bloom Every Day

THE Rev. R. S. Laidlaw's statement that secularization of Sunday is "paganizing our civilization" is preposterous. Mr. Laidlaw fails to see that Christianity, like all religions, is a fruit that must be in bloom every day and not simply on Sundays. It in itself should be a pleasure, a sport, a business activity—something that must remain in a man's heart and, being there, something that must be enjoyed.

Toronto, Ont. V. STOYNOFF

Without Losing Faith

ARTHUR STRINGER'S parody of the beloved Twenty-Third Psalm is poor taste, the poetry itself is bad and his dreary sentiments are worse (S.N., April 17). Better men than Stringer have faced all the horror and agony that he attempts to depict, without losing the faith which the Shepherd King so beautifully expressed in the Twenty-Third Psalm and which has sustained countless thousands of persons in their hour of need down through the centuries.

Brantford, Ont. A. F. PENNY

Right Note

AS A confirmed addict of cross-word puzzles, I welcome the appearance of the weekly "Brain-Teaser" in the women's section of SATURDAY NIGHT. In the past I have had to depend on British magazines and newspapers for puzzles that provided first-rate entertainment. Louis and Dorothy Crerar, originators of your puzzles, have struck just the right note, and the Canadian allusions to such persons as Barbara Ann Scott are refreshing.

Halifax, N.S. MARIAN EVANS

Passing Show

IT'S a good thing the Ontario election is nearly over. Who knows how many universities the province would have if Mr. Drew went on campaigning for a few more weeks!

•

With the cool weather going on so long it looks as if this year's summer will be as brief as this year's bathing suits.

•

In "The Iron Curtain," which gives Hollywood's interpretation of why Ivor Gouzenko gave up Russian communism for Canadian democracy, the chief reason seems to be that his wife wanted to stay in this country and that he wanted to stay with his wife—a charming girl called Gene Tierney.

•

It must have been hard for the police to tell the pickets who were picketing the New York opening of "The Iron Curtain" from the pickets who were picketing the pickets.

•

Great Britain, we note, has not abolished the death penalty for being murdered.

•

"The children of tomorrow will be bigger, stronger and healthier."—Toronto *Star*.

And therefore better able to go on bossing their elders as they have for the last thirty years.

•

Short Poem on U.S.-U.S.S.R. Relations

There was a young Russ so benighted
He never knew when he was slighted.
He'd go to a parly
And act just as snarly
As if he'd been really invited.

•

Mr. King says he can't wait for Ontario. He doesn't have to as long as he can hang on to Quebec.

•

It is now believed that Russia has atom bombs, and as long as it is believed that she has them it doesn't much matter whether she has or not.

•

Mayor Curley of Boston is appointing ex-convicts to important city offices, which would be all right except that he doesn't seem to care whether they are ex-criminals or not.

•

Funny about Toronto's evening newspapers. One of them can't be sold and the other must be.

•

Ste. Agathe's anti-Semitic firebug had 675 matches on him when captured. There is said to be a movement in Quebec to raise money to present him with a lighter.

•

There seems to be some doubt whether Henry Wallace is running for president of the U.S. or of the Cominform.

•

Lucy says she can't understand how the United States could recognize the Jewish State when nobody has seen it for 1900 years, which is long before the United States was born.

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

Established 1887

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

is too low" and that "earnings are far out of line with prices" got around to practising what they have been preaching.

Prices have been low because of the upset state of the world. In the past few weeks things seem to have settled down a lot. The Marshall Plan got through Congress with huge majorities; the Italian voters did better than almost anyone had hoped; Western Union is taking shape in Europe; and Russia has warmly accepted an invitation (that the United States did not give) to put an end to the cold war.

This is the sort of thing that any editor can see a mile off. Stock market operators, with their eyes glued to the ticker tape, do not see it for weeks—and then they make all the money.

Health Measures

THE proposals announced by Mr. King last week for the subsidizing of health measures in the provinces do not appear to go beyond the reasonable limits of financial ability, and they are intelligently contrived to fit into a coherent and workable whole. It is particularly satisfactory that so much emphasis is placed on the increase of hospital accommodation; this is the bottleneck of the whole process of health betterment, it must be widened before any substantial progress can be achieved. The proposals are correct in constitutional form, in that they leave a great deal of freedom to the local authorities to adapt their methods to local tastes and habits.

We do not know whether the government fully realizes how much of the present widespread sympathy with health measures, and readiness to accept heavy financial burdens to carry them out, is due to the educational work performed by various voluntary organizations over the last twenty years. This work will need to be continued, for the new proposals are merely subsidy schemes, and will call for large expenditures by local authorities if they are to be made effective. Canada is an expensive country to make healthy, because it is so far-flung, but the expense of keeping it healthy is nothing to the cost of unnecessary sickness.

The Toronto *Star* says that Premier Drew is strongly against health insurance and that Mr. King's offer is designed to make him say so in the middle of his provincial election. We shall be interested in Premier Drew's reply.

Peace, Not Neutrality

IN THE Spring issue of the *International Journal*, that has just reached our desk, Professor Keirstead of McGill says that the purpose of our foreign policy "must be peace, not, as some have thought, neutrality." The United States is basically a free country and the U.S.S.R. is not. There is a "fundamental difference in the quality of the two civilizations." Between the two we cannot be neutral.

But this does not mean that we should follow the U.S.A. blindly. In particular we must not be swept away by war hysteria in the United States. War is not inevitable and we should not talk or behave as if it were; to do so makes it more likely. Further, there has been all too much blundering, arrogance, inconstancy and delay in the foreign policy of the United States since the war and we shall not promote peace by supporting this sort of thing.

So far so good. We further agree with Professor Keirstead that we should for the most part, in international discussions, throw our weight in with the British Commonwealth which is "the only possible power sufficiently strong to lead the middle force, to support the peace-loving democratic peoples, against the crude pressures of the crusading warriors (i.e. the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.) who threaten the freedom of the spirit of man." This means, of course, that we must be willing to take sides with the moderate socialist governments of Britain, Australia, and New Zealand against the United States.

We do not follow him, however, in insisting that we should immediately evict all American troops stationed on our soil. If we have made up our minds that, in the event of war, we are on the American side, it seems foolish to refuse to let the U.S. take its proper part in the defences of the northern part of this continent—defences which, as we understand it, are likely to involve relatively small numbers of men but very large numbers of U.S. dollars spent on very expensive equipment. On this point we think that Professor Keirstead has himself been influenced by a special Canadian type of hysteria.

Nor do we follow him in his sweeping attack on our postwar foreign economic policy. We believe that our delegations to international conferences were right, were acting in our interests, when they tried to outlaw discriminatory tariffs, and competitive exchange depreciation, and multiple currency arrangements, and all the trappings of "bilateralism". Certainly we did not adopt the Bretton Woods agreement because it was an "American laissez-faire idea". However, Professor Keirstead, in a postscript, "admits" that all this needs "further consideration", so perhaps he has by this time had some second thoughts.

THE RELUCTANT DAVID

Assembly Line

AT the University of British Columbia, where he was accepting an honorary degree, the Governor General said: "New theories are not like motor cars; they will not necessarily function satisfactorily just because they are new off the assembly line . . . Your training should fit you to study and analyze both old theories and new ones."

This sort of emphasis is very welcome. In these days too many people forget that universities have anything to do with ideas. They think of these bodies as assembly lines, not for ideas at all, but for standardized products known as B.A.'s, and M.D.'s, and B.Sc.'s: nice smooth, streamlined articles from which all inconvenient angles, all dangerous and explosive properties, have been removed.

New Periodical

WE ARE so used by now to sending in our two or three dollars for a new Canadian periodical devoted to *beaux arts* and *belles lettres* and in due time getting back seventy-five cents of unexpired subscription (or not getting it) because the editors have got tired of working for nothing, that we usually feel little emotion about either transaction. But if such an early demise should be the fate of the newest of these periodicals, *Here and Now*, we should most certainly feel a very sharp sense of regret. There is a certain touch of authority, of knowing what they want to do and how to do it, about the work of these young people, Catherine Harmon, the editor and Paul Arthur, the managing editor, that extends through the choice of material to the typography (very original and successful) and even to the choice of "patrons," who range from Canon Cody to "the Brewing Industry of Ontario." It is nice to come across young people, whose ambition and competence are well adjusted to one-another.

There are two really brilliant pieces of large-scale criticism, by Northrop Frye and H. R. MacCallum, some neat prose fiction, samples of a dozen poets (the more accomplished among our experimenters, very post-Eliot), a Greeting from E. J. Pratt, and a department of notes on the progress of various arts in Canada. The French language is not neglected. Lister Sinclair's article on radio as something that "can be used to protect people from themselves" makes the important point that hearing and listening are not the same thing; he does not add, though he probably knows, that if you could only make people pay for what they hear by the hour, like their electric light, they might stop merely hearing and begin to listen; but of course you can't.

The Late H. G. Keen

THE late Harry G. Keen was much more to this periodical than merely the legal adviser, and the secretary, of the Consolidated Press Limited, the corporation which publishes it. His work in those capacities was most valuable; but he was also the friend and helper of many members of the editorial staff, a wise counsellor and hearty supporter in all of the paper's campaigns for better laws and better administration, a good critic of its literary qualities, and a staunch upholder of its right to be frank and outspoken.

He found time, in the midst of an extremely busy professional life, to devote himself largely to the affairs of Trinity College and of the Anglican diocese of Toronto, the two causes in which he was most deeply interested. His private deeds of charity were innumerable, and few but the recipients ever knew about them. His going leaves a vacancy in the SATURDAY NIGHT family which it will be hard to fill.

Durham and Quebec

IT IS not without current political significance that there has just appeared, for the first time in a century, a French version of the "Report on the Affairs of British North America from the Earl of Durham," this time translated, edited and annotated by Marcel Pierre Hamel, member of the Société Historique de Montréal (Editions du Quebec, Montreal, $3.25). Mr. Hamel notes that no French version has been published since 1839, and the edition of that date has long been unobtainable and was incomplete.

English students of the Report are aware that its least excellent feature was the view which it took of the French Canadians, part of which was expressed in the phrase "A people without history and without literature" which Mr. Hamel prints in red ink (a color otherwise employed only for the title, "Le Rapport de Durham") on his front cover. Mr. Hamel's thesis is that this view of the French Canadians, and the resultant desire to keep them in tutelage politically, has been the dominant idea in all subsequent British policy, and in all Canadian national policy since the advent of autonomy, regarding the French element of the population.

After ascribing to Durham the credit for inspiring the Union of 1841, the Confederation of 1867, "and the Legislative Union of tomorrow, if no-one makes a stand against this imminent peril," and adding that he "established for all time the imperial bond with the colonies of North America," and after going so far as to give him some credit for the friendship between Britain and the United States, "so necessary for the peace of the world," Mr. Hamel concludes: "This does not alter the fact that the price of his grandiose visions was paid by the poor French Canadians. That is the thing about which no historian has written. It has been said time and again that he was grossly mistaken about them." That was untrue. "He was too wise, too intelligent, too intuitive, not to know that the only way in which he could realize his definitive object was by sacrificing to his imperial dream a miserable people (the French Canadians) whom no-one could hope to raise from their eternal inferiority."

Canada, says Mr. Hamel, was considered by Durham merely as an incident in the imperial whole, an incident whose value was as a counterpoise to the United States. In this view the French had either to disappear or become English. The French might be "conciliated" by local privileges but the all-important object was "the protection of British interests by the federal government and the gradual transformation of the provinces into one unified and homogeneous society." (We are retranslating Mr. Hamel's French version.) Mr. Hamel's comment is: "This is the point which we have reached in 1947. Ottawa believes the moment is come to complete, in this respect, the design of the British statesman. The Confederation of 1867 can no longer function. The reason is that it is no longer a Confederation. The central government has so heavily encroached upon the prerogatives of the provincial States ("Etats," with a capital) that our constitution is merely a disguised Legislative Union." Moreover the Durham Report is "the arsenal from which the Canadian statesmen draw their centralizing inspiration."

The book is of the highest importance in that it supplies a philosophical basis, less rhetorical than that of Abbé Groulx, for a kind of thinking which may easily make the province of Quebec the ally of any federal party which will raise the standard of an extreme concept of states' rights. The Liberal party is at present debarred from doing so; the Conservative party is not. We need hardly say that such a policy holds little of good cheer for French Canadians outside of Quebec.

Church in Russia

THEY will be very simple-minded people—though no doubt there will be many of them—who accept the statement of the Patriarch of Moscow, communicated to the world by Reuters, as a tribute to the generosity of the Kremlin's attitude towards religion. Asked "Is the church completely free to organize its own internal affairs?" the Patriarch replied: "This is an inalienable right of our church and it widely uses it." An inalienable right is one which no state can take away, so that the statement that the church has an inalienable right to organize its own internal affairs says nothing whatever concerning the attitude of the state towards that right. The expression "it widely uses it" is however full of significance. If the inalienable right were recognized by the state, the church would use it, not widely, but completely, absolutely and without limitation.

The assertion that freedom of religion is guaranteed by the Soviet constitution is simply a quotation from the constitution. The term "freedom of religion" has to be understood in a strictly qualified sense. Freedom of the individual to worship is guaranteed; freedom to teach religion is not guaranteed; freedom to *attack* religion is guaranteed.

The Patriarch is entitled to admiration for his courage and his frankness.

AIN'T NATURE WONDERFUL?

THE day before my holiday at woodsy Winsome Shore
The guide had caught eleven bass of over two pounds each.
If he had fished another hour he might have caught some more;
Indeed a couple followed him to ten feet from the beach.

The day my holiday was done and I was back in town
The host informed me (mailing back a pen I left behind)
The same guide caught a mess of trout, five rainbows and a brown.
His courtesy, though worthy, was a little less than kind.

For all the fourteen days or so I dallied in a boat
With rod and creel and landing-net and crawfish bait and flies,
With seven kinds of plugs for use at depth or with a float,
No living fish of any sort brought pleasure to mine eyes.

J. E. M.

Ontario Outstrips Provinces In Prison Reform Experiment

By JEAN TWEED

Crime prevention and the reform of criminals is a modern science. Reformation, not punishment, is the approved aim. Like all sciences experiments precede solutions. The Ontario Department of Reform Institutes has one such experiment underway at Brampton Reformatory. A vocational school has been set up for young men between the ages of 16 and 21. In all of Canada there are only two such schools for this age group and Brampton Reformatory is by far the largest.

Penology is divided into three fields. The first is court conviction and sentencing; the second is the institution; the third is after-care. This article deals mainly with the institutional field and one major problem in court sentences.

ONE subject on which all societies, governments, newspapers, satraps and slaves agree—they are agin crime. But unfortunately, to date we have been more successful in controlling the atom than we have in managing the criminal. All kinds of solutions are proffered, tried and discussed, from social security legislation to more street lights, but still crime flourishes.

Each year statisticians present hundreds of reports saying the rate is higher than 1942, is lower than 1942; there are more repeaters, fewer repeaters; the percentage of criminals per 100 citizens is up, is down, is sideways. And the interpreters of statistics (depending on their points of position) declare there's a need for "more discipline", "more freedom", "less divorce", "less marriages", and so on far into the night.

The unpleasant truth is that whether crime rates are up or down, there's still too much of it; and sociologically we don't know enough yet to say definitely why one man steals and another man saves. We're still in the guessing stage. Our present policy therefore seems to be necessarily a cautious one of experimenting, in the hope of increasing our understanding of the problem, rather than following a defined course. And as with all experiments there will be many mistakes, criticisms and discussions before any answer is found.

One such experiment is the year-and-a-half old Ontario Reformatory at Brampton. It is by no means an unprecedented experiment since similar type institutions have been tried in England since the early nineteen hundreds, and with some success. But penological reform has followed a singularly unimpressive course in Canada, and it is heartening to see that, although somewhat late, we are at last getting into the field.

Two Main Functions

The Brampton School is an open institution for young male offenders between the ages of 16-21 whose sentences run, roughly, between six months and two years. About 200 boys at a time will be the maximum population. At the moment there are 150.

According to the experts in criminal rehabilitation, vocational institutions such as Brampton have two main functions. One is to provide a certain amount of job security through vocational training, and the other is to install a sense of social responsibility. The first is easier than the second.

With regard to vocational training, Brampton is well organized. The equipment is first-rate, most of it having been acquired from defunct D.V.A. schools. The courses, although not varied, are sound and will no doubt be expanded. There is welding, machine shop, radio repairs, and construction, auto-mechanics, sheet-metal work combined with a certain amount of readin', writin' and 'rithmetic. Within these broad categories are simpler courses for those unable to grasp the whole, such as eavestroughing, hot air heating and such. The breakdown to simpler courses was one of the lessons Brampton officials were quick to learn. Since the majority of young inmates have Grade 8 or less educational standing the D.V.A. vocational courses were found to be too elaborate. It is to the school's credit that such a problem was so readily perceived and corrected.

Boys sentenced to Brampton are specially screened and selected. It works like this. All offenders of that age group sentenced by the court, are immediately sent to a reception wing at Guelph Reformatory. There a case history is compiled and the boy is examined medically, run through a series of aptitude and mental tests, examined by a psychologist and interviewed by a Classification Board. When all this data has been assembled, the Board decides whether he is a good custodial risk; *i.e.*, will he attempt to escape if given the opportunity of the open fields of Brampton. If the answer is favorable, he is taken to Brampton in an open car, minus prison uniform, and his institutional career begins. This method of selection and classification is an innovation and therefore not perfect yet. It is felt the case histories are not yet detailed enough. But this can be overcome as experience teaches better, and case histories of any kind are certainly a valuable step forward.

Competent Staff

Vocationally Brampton is undoubtedly sound. The staff is of good calibre (mostly ex-D.V.A. instructors who are interested in this field), the equipment is excellent, and the records show that many of the graduates are holding steady jobs at good pay. In teaching social responsibility, Brampton suffers under a heavy handicap, and it isn't the institution's fault. The fault seems to lie in Canada's Criminal Code which tends to sentence offenders on the basis of the seriousness of their offence, and not on the individual's need. This latter method of sentencing is the method followed in England and in parts of the United States such as New Jersey and California. Under the Borstal system in England, for instance, the maximum court sentence is for three years, although the boy may not serve the whole of it. In California the court hands the boy, without definite sentence, over to the California Youth Authority. The Authority places the boy in a training institution and he is released when a review board (which functions every 6 months) deems he has completed his training and has shown he is ready for freedom.

In Canada, however, since there are so few adequate institutions for youthful offenders (this does not refer so much to juvenile delinquency) magistrates usually pronounce the minimum sentence allowed . . . three months, six months, one year. Consequently a school such as Brampton has the boy for too short a period, and cannot begin to make him a socially adjusted person. It takes time to reform habits and change attitudes.

Short sentences have an equally disastrous effect on the boy. He takes the purely negative attitude of doing his time and getting out. If, however, he knew that his sentence was for a longer period, and his release depended on his industry and improvement, he would be encouraged to put the time to more creative use.

This problem of the short sentence is, according to most Canadian students of penological reform, the biggest stumbling-block. It has another angle too—the difficulties which beset the boy who is released too soon. Take one case which actually happened. Eighteen-year-old Jim served four months at Brampton. His record at the school was good, he adapted himself quickly to the routine of school, became adequately efficient in a trade, and was released on parole. The rehabilitation officer found him a good job in the city, and Jim started work. The foreman of Jim's particular section was not too understanding, however, and Jim, used to the security of school, was unable to cope with the situation. He ran away—back to Brampton! Technically Jim was guilty of violating his parole and therefore was liable to another prison sentence. And this time he would not be considered a good custodial risk but would remain at Guelph. Thanks to the understanding of officialdom Jim wasn't re-sentenced, but the significance of the incident is clear. The school routine of regular

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work, regular study, regular meals and individual attention from the staff had given him a sense of security he had never before experienced. This security was withdrawn before he had time to grow beyond it. The staff had no time to help him develop his sense of personal responsibility. It is certainly heartening that many, many of the boys keep in touch with the Brampton staff, write them letters and come for occasional visits. On the other hand it is also indicative that these boys need the counselling and training that the staff offers them. It is a serious problem, and one which should be investigated so that some method may be devised whereby longer sentences to Brampton would be possible.

B.C.'s New Haven

There is only one other such Canadian institution for this age-group of offenders, and that is the recently-opened British Columbia reformatory, New Haven. New Haven, however, is for a much smaller population and probably has no more than 50 boys at present. It is rather shocking that in all of Canada there are only two modern vocational schools for young offenders with room for no more than 250 at a time between them. What happens to the other thousands of convicted youths is a moot question. However, other provinces have made preparatory moves toward reform, although as yet none of them seem to have got beyond the paper stage.

Saskatchewan has appointed a Director of Corrections who is getting the beginnings of an instructional staff together, in order to implement the recommendations of the 1946 Laycock Royal Commission. The Commission under the chairmanship of Professor S. R. Laycock made a most exhaustive study of the penal system and produced a long, and most admirable report. The substance of the report was embodied in these words, "It is the point of view of the Commission that jails, beyond the point of safely segregating law-violators from society, are essentially character-building agencies . . . routinized and stultifying existence is not training for better things nor is it acceptable character building."

In Alberta a Delinquent Home for Juveniles has been opened under the sponsorship of the Masons and is receiving a good deal of support. But at the moment Alberta seems to have a plethora of welfare problems. Quebec has various pro-Borstal bills passed in the provincial house, but no actual construction has taken place. The Nova Scotia Royal Commission of 1933 reported the Nova Scotia jails in terrible condition, and there doesn't seem any reason to believe they are much better in 1948. Recently there were hopes that a Dominion-Maritimes agreement might be arranged whereby the Dominion government would administer reform institutions and the provinces would finance them. This however has evidently been dropped.

The Difficulties

The problem of staff and administration is perhaps the most insoluble of all the difficulties which beset prison officials. It is not a remunerative field, and in Canada there is not much social prestige to prison work. The late Sir Alexander Paterson, famous English Commissioner of Prisons, managed to make prison staffwork popular and of a high standard. In speaking of his staff he insisted on their "having certain qualities of leadership and imagination, courage and resilience. They have learned that fear or force are not the only potent weapons in the armory of men dealing with men. They have some knowledge and experience of how trust and responsibility and leadership may evoke from those under their control a finer and more abiding discipline". That was his aim and his success in achieving it was surprising.

But there is one aspect of prison sentences that all the Sir Alexander Patersons, Bramptons, Borstals, can't change—the stigma of having "done time". It is a handicap for life in society. And when it happens to a lad whose crime was one of joyriding in someone else's car (more than 25 per cent of the boys in Brampton were convicted for car theft), the punishment seems out of all proportion.

Justice becomes slightly ironic when we consider the recent stories of the immense fines paid by income tax evaders. The poor boy who steals a car thereby committing an offence against one man (who probably left his keys in the car anyway) becomes a "jailbird", while the income tax evader who defrauds a nation pays his fine and leaves court a free man. Just who is the more lacking in social responsibility?

To try and balance this obviously unfair situation, England and certain of the United States have made instalment paying of fines possible. And the success of this plan is shown by the fact that there are 50 per cent fewer jails in England today than there were at the turn of the century. The Saskatchewan Commission recommended instalment payment also. It seems a reasonable reform for Canada to undertake since experience has already proven its efficacy.

The question of penological reform, its methods, its value, is an immense one. Thousands of articles have been written about it and thousands more will be written, but Sir Alexander Paterson rather put his finger on the spot when he said of his great Leyhill Prison experiment, "It is a race against time. If in the next few years there are no untoward incidents, that public opinion may have time to grow so strong as to be able to withstand a few shocks. If on the other hand the incidents come too soon, the supporters of Leyhill might be swept off their feet by the vast majority of the old school of 'I told you so', and 'kindness mistaken for weakness', those clichés which have blocked the path of penal reform for many generations . . .and the clock would be halted for some years to come. Public opinion in the end decides. . . If public opinion has sufficient faith in common humanity to favor this experiment all will be well. If not, it may falter . . . and throw the sermon on the Mount into the waste-paper basket. That is the tragedy against which everyone must be on his guard."

This statement applies equally well to such Canadian experiments like Brampton and New Haven.

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OTTAWA LETTER

Reactions to Health Proposals Reflect Triumph and Chagrin

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

THE program for enlarged public health services, announced by the Prime Minister last week, is a major move toward increased state assumption of the cost of ill-health. How substantial a step it is can be seen by measuring the sums proposed to be voted annually against the health expenditures by Dominion and provinces in the past. Moreover, the program is introduced openly and avowedly as a preparation for a national system of health insurance. This it may be, but no one in Ottawa would care to predict how long it will take before a national insurance scheme becomes a reality. In the meantime, the proposals outlined by Mr. Mackenzie King are conditional grants-in-aid to the provinces for certain specific health services — neither more nor less. Even at that, the sums involved set the program far apart and above anything yet seen in this country.

The timing of the announcement aroused strong party feeling, a mixture of triumph, detached amusement, and open chagrin. John Bracken, Progressive Conservative leader, who arose in the Commons immediately after the Prime Minister's unexpected announcement, sounded thoroughly taken aback; his comments were labored. As Mr. Coldwell added, with much more suavity and assurance, it is really remarkable how these benefits and reforms have a way of becoming public just on the eve of critical elections. Public memories are short. It is not a bad idea to remind voters just before casting their franchises how benevolent is the party in power, by giving them one more evidence of its good will. And the Prime Minister was able to add a touch of long-suffering magnanimity to the announcement, by his reference to the fact that despite the obduracy of Messrs. Drew and Duplessis over tax agreements, the Dominion government was going to offer substantial grants to expand health services, such grants falling alike on the just and unjust. Having said so much, it is only fair to add that the new program is no death-bed repentance or hastily improvised social reform such as the Herridge-Bennett "New Deal," desperately introduced on the eve of a general election in 1935. The records concerning a comprehensive health program are too prolonged and too complete for any such accusation to stick. Mr. Mackenzie King referred to them in passing. But in far greater detail any Canadian can read the story in the Green Book, *Health, Welfare and Labor*, prepared nearly three years ago as a Reference Book for the Dominion-Provincial Conference.

Of course this program of 1948 is not exactly the program put before that Conference in August, 1945. It lacks the health insurance measure, which was by far the most far-reaching and expensive part of the 1945 plan, and it adds a grant for cancer control. As compared with proposed Dominion expenditures annually of $150 million a year (and provincial outlay of $100 million), the program announced last week will cost the federal treasury about $30 million a year for five years.

For Perspective

It will help to see the latest proposals in perspective to add a couple of additional figures. Private expenditure on health in Canada was running (before the latest inflation in prices) at about $250 million a year. Public health expenditures by provinces and municipalities combined amounted to about $10 million in 1943, with an additional million or so spent directly by the Dominion government. (These figures do not include the cost of hospital care, the maintenance of mental hospitals and the care of tuberculosis patients. The grand total for all these in 1943 was about $41.5 million.)

Of the $30 million annually which the Dominion is now committed to pay out to the provinces, about $17 million will be for general health measures, and $13 million annually to assist the construction of additional hospitals. Without any further statistics, it is apparent that the new grants-in-aid will permit at once a very substantial expansion of the provincial and municipal expenditure on public health, especially in those fields for which certain grants are specifically earmarked.

Conditional grants-in-aid are no new device in Canadian government; in fact, all federations seem to find them necessary. Under the constitution, the main burden of health services appears to rest upon the provinces; and since the revenue sources of the provinces have usually been inadequate the only way the Dominion government can sponsor and direct national programs in the health field (apart from nine-province agreements, which seem difficult to obtain and not less difficult to keep alive) is by conditional and "matched" grants, through which the Ottawa government can induce and persuade and finance provincial governments to introduce and maintain similar programs across Canada. It is probably just as well that health is primarily a provincial and municipal responsibility, since conditions and attitudes vary greatly. But the great disparity in the fiscal strength of the nine Canadian provinces introduces many problems of concerted attack on such social matters, when tackled by federal grants.

One persistent basis of criticism of the conditional grant in the past has been that the "conditions" cannot be insisted upon; that the provinces resent systematic inspection and supervision of the use to which they are putting the grants, that attempts to make sure the Dominion taxpayer's money is being efficiently and conscientiously used give rise to bad feeling in Dominion-provincial relationships. This criticism is less valid when the field is one in which it is possible to devise "objective criteria" in deciding whether the conditions are being met. Health is such a field.

The One Condition

The only condition which the Dominion has announced as intending to attach to the new health grants is that provinces must not take advantage of the additional sums to withdraw from their own expenditures in the field, and employ the money so saved for other provincial purposes. However, when the exact terms of the new grants are published, we are likely to see that certain standards of medical efficiency will be prescribed in the agreements.

Another perennial problem about grants to the provinces is the basis on which they are to be paid. The fairest way to divide the money, on the surface, is the per capita method. The province with most people gets the largest annual grant. Ever since the Fathers of Confederation worked out the details of the first provincial subsidies, however, this simple and seemingly unassailable principle has been under attack. Some provinces have vast resources and relatively low incidence of want and disease; others have limited resources and consequently a larger percentage of indigence and malnutrition, tuberculosis, and other ills needing medical care. A per capita division ignores this "fiscal need". Prince Edward Island always presents a special problem. With only 90,000 people it needs a separate department of health, a separate provincial administration. A strict per capita grant is not enough. Of the $625,000 health survey grant, for example, P.E.I. would be entitled to only about $4,000, if the ratio was strictly observed. This is taken care of in the new proposals by a double-barrelled clause. The sum of $5,000 is paid out to each province first, then the remainder is divided across Canada on a per capita basis. But there is the further stipulation that no province shall get less than $15,000. This ensures a useful sum for Prince Edward Island.

The "matching" grant, by which a province must put up dollar for dollar with the Dominion (or at least $2 for every dollar of Dominion money as in the grant for hospital beds) also runs into difficulties. The wealthy provinces can always put up their share and collect the Dominion grant; but it has often happened in the past that the poorer provinces, needing the grant most, have been unable to put up their share and enjoy the benefits of the scheme. When the Dominion gets around to administering its plan for increasing the construction of hospital beds, it may run into that problem again in some parts of the country. Much will depend on the general buoyancy of provincial revenues, and the extent to which the tax rental agreement has eased the provincial burden.

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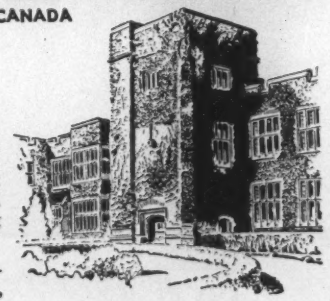

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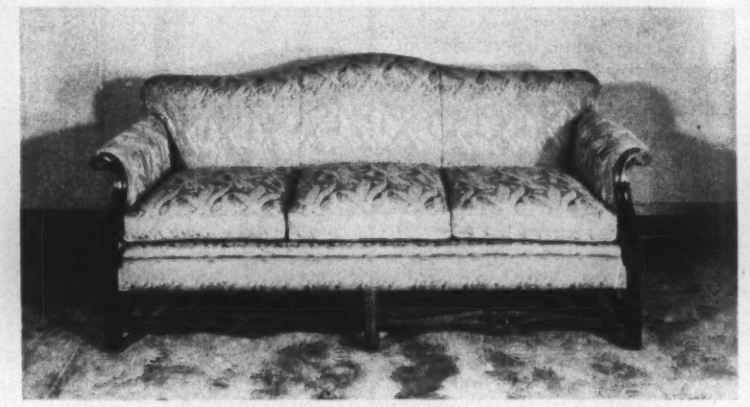

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On a Plundered Planet A Global Food Issue

By CLIFFORD HULME

Sir John Boyd Orr, chairman of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, believes that the continuing food shortage in the world is the biggest single threat to human society. Cooperation by the major powers, a comprehensive system of food distribution, and wider use of modern methods of agriculture are prime factors in avoiding world starvation.

Washington.

I HAVE been talking to the man who knows more about food than any other man in the world. His name is Sir John Boyd Orr, and he came out of a conference chamber here in Washington to give me this interview. On the other side of the doors through which he had just come the representatives of the nations of the world had been making a global survey of what food the people of the world are going to eat in the next 12 months. Sir John himself, the most important man in the conference, is the chairman of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations.

Here is something he said which will make every one of us think: "Even with a bumper harvest this year the consumption per head of the world's population will not be back to that for 1938, because today there are 150,000,000 more people in the world than there were then. In the next 40 or 50 years there will be 500,000,000 to 1,000,000,000 more mouths to feed."

In other words the world's greatest food expert was stressing a new truth—that world rations no longer depend so much upon bigger harvests, but upon a bigger population, and a dangerously rising birth-rate.

No New Continents

Here is something else he said: "Today there are no new continents to be discovered and opened up. Therefore, the extra food needed to nourish the ever-multiplying millions that swarm over the earth must come from our already known resources. But these are rapidly deteriorating. Each year, erosion sweeps millions of tons of soil from every continent into the sea. Over-cropping to meet the present food shortage is exhausting our soil at a tremendous rate. The world is mistreating and using up the most vital of all its assets—food-producing soil. We live on a plundered planet."

Sir John sees the continuing food shortage as "the biggest single threat to human society, because a civilization that cannot feed its people cannot endure."

Maintaining that hunger and high food prices lead to social revolution, he recalled that it was the bad harvest of 1788 in France that precipitated the French Revolution of the following year.

"Europe's political troubles of the 1840's — the hungry forties — were due," he believed, "to the high price and scarcity of food, especially bread. Mobs rioting in the North of England sang:

Get out your dagger,
Get out your gun,
It's bread or blood,
It's life or death.

"The areas now threatened with Communism are the areas of semi-starvation. Last year's disastrous European harvest was the main cause of the social and political unrest in certain Continental countries."

What is being done to offset this colossal threat to civilization? The answer is encouraging. It is based upon cooperation between the world powers in deciding how the available food shall be distributed—a cooperation which has been achieved in few other fields of international politics. It includes such a detailed allocation of world supplies that each country knows for quite a long time ahead what food it can reasonably expect with normal harvests. Without such agreements, more people would be starving today.

But world measures don't stop here. Detailed work has been put in hand. For instance, Burmese farmers have been shown how to grow more rice; African farmers have been coopted into a war against the locust. In countries where the old wooden plough is still being used, the same farming methods that have been in existence for a thousand years, modern methods are being directly introduced.

Sir John and the world experts in Washington see these activities as sorties in the world battle for survival. Sir John sees war as another word for starvation. He says: "Bread means peace. Want and war are inseparable companions."

As a farmer, Sir John believes that if farming, and the development of the world's good earth, were prosecuted with the same intensity as the science of war, then both the world's food problem and the problem of peace would be largely resolved.

"The choice before the nations today," he asserts, "might be said to be 'guns or butter'. If they don't choose butter, our civilization faces disaster—even if there is no war."

Three U. S. battleships are being scrapped at Port Newark, N.J., "Wyoming," upper left, "Idaho," upper right, "New Mexico," lower right.

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1948
BRITAIN—HOST TO THE OLYMPICS
BRITISH RAILWAYS

LIGHTER SIDE

Processed Comedy

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

RADIO humor is very serious business. In Hollywood it is a strictly commercial product; and like all high-priced commodities it has to be laboratory-tested before it is ready for the general public.

The laboratory is a theatre in a big broadcasting studio, and the test-conditions are supplied by a sample audience. The performers, for all their air of geniality and high spirits, are there strictly for business. The audience is there strictly for laughs. If the laughs check satisfactorily against the business, the production is ready to be shipped out to the larger markets. If they don't it is sent back to the script-writers to be re-processed. Thus the final customer is absolutely protected against delayed jokes, dead spots, offside references, adulterations and any form of natural spontaneity.

Preview evening was one of the wettest of a long, wet spring. It had been showering fitfully all day and by night-time the rain was coming down in long, spiteful, continuous gusts, filling the street level with the sidewalk. Long before eight o'clock however the test-audience had arrived and was waiting patiently under the partial protection of a glass portico, for the program which, two nights later, would reach them, pure and tested, in the comfort of their own living-rooms.

At ten minutes to eight the doors were opened. By a quarter of a minute to eight every seat in the auditorium was filled! And at eight o'clock exactly the radio comedian appeared on the platform and went into his monologue.

He was dark, energetic, glinting and absolutely rehearsed. Timing is everything in radio comedy. It is even more important on the air than on the screen, and on the air it is more important than the comedy itself. The timing here was metronomically exact. Laugh followed gag and gag followed laugh, precisely on the beat. Exactly halfway through the program a pair of commercial announcers stepped up to a pair of microphones. Each in turn addressed not the audience but the microphone, urging it, cajoling it, battling its sales resistance, snatching the theme from each other's mouth and continuing the argument without a second lost. And without a second lost the comedian took up where the announcers left off and the program continued without a second's lapse, laugh following gag again and gag following laughter.

IT WAS a completely fascinating process. I had become separated from my companion, a radio executive, and there were a dozen questions I wanted to ask him. How did they clock the laughs? By instrument? By ear? By the old-fashioned system of four perpendiculars stroked by a horizontal? Did performers ever spot sympathizers through the audience to lead the laughs? And if so was there any instrument sensitive enough to distinguish between the genuine laughter of the test-audience and the loud commercial laugh of the paid *claqueur?* There wasn't time for any of the questions, however, because we had to hurry to the next studio the moment the program clicked off, in order to catch the Ozzie and Harriet program which was about to click on.

Ozzie, a natty suburban figure in a double-breasted gray suit, was already in front of the microphone when we arrived. Five chairs were ranged behind the microphone, four of them occupied. Ozzie introduced the cast—the two slicked-up little boys who weren't, he explained, his little boys and Harriet's, but a couple of bright little chaps attached to the studios; a tall, smiling gentleman who wasn't actually the neighbor next door but the undertaker-comedian from "Life of Reilly"; the pretty junior miss who wasn't really the neighbor's daughter or the undertaker-comedian's daughter but the lead of "A Date With Judy". These preliminaries over, Harriet, a brisk blonde in a white blouse and a black ballerina skirt, stepped out in front of the microphone and with an all but audible click the program began.

I HAPPEN to dislike the Ozzie and Harriet programs and the type of cold warfare between the sexes which they represent in the cosiest possible domestic terms. I resent Ozzie's blundering appeasement and Harriet's metallic tolerance, as well as the overall assumption that anything that could happen in the Ozzie and Harriet ménage could happen in my own. (It never does.) I had a few minutes of wondering whether the small spot of resistance I offered to Ozzie and Harriet might somehow adulterate the test. I needn't have worried, however. The process, completely ordered and mechanical, simply absorbs resistance. You may come prepared not to laugh but you remain to be fascinated.

Processing dominates these programs completely. Illusion everywhere is sternly banished. The stage is bare except for the chairs, the microphone, and a sort of dog-house in which the sound-effects man sits, surrounded by his astonishing paraphernalia. The performers read their lines from a script, dropping each page noiselessly on the floor as it is finished. When an exit is indicated they retire to their chairs, and the sound-effects man bangs a door.

Without budging from their microphone Ozzie and Harriet discussed the children, argued with them and each other, ate non-existent peanuts out of non-existent bags, chatted with the neighbors, went to bed, argued in bed, rose in the morning to another day. Nothing they said seemed even remotely funny or stimulating. The process itself was completely absorbing.

"THAT was a good program," my radio friend said when we rejoined each other at the end of the half-hour. "It will probably go through without a change."

"What would happen if they didn't get audience-reaction?" I asked.

They would save one or two of the best gags, he said. The rest would go down the drain and the program would be re-written.

But what, one wondered further, if Ozzie and Harriet went for over a period of weeks without audience-response? It wouldn't happen; but if it did the higher mathematicians of the industry would busy themselves equating the curves of Crossley rating and audience-response and work out a solution.

If even that failed, then presumably Ozzie and Harriet too would go down the drain.

On its purely mechanical side radio is no longer a miracle. But on its human-mechanical side it is still a field to be explored.

Take doughnuts, I said to my companion. A doughnut is a little miracle, but no one would stop to look at a doughnut in a shop-window. On the other hand, dozens of people will pause to watch the raw material being dropped, formed, flipped, ladled with oil, and finally shunted, perfectly finished and perfectly standardized, onto a display platter.

"But plenty of people enjoy Ozzie and Harriet in their own homes even when they don't watch the processing," he pointed out.

"Plenty of people enjoy doughnuts in their own homes," I said.

There remained, of course, the performers themselves. Don't they feel, at moments, the wild, astonished fright that Charlie Chaplin displayed when confronted by the corn-feeding machine in "Modern Times"?

If they do they don't reveal it. They are completely adapted to their strange mechanical world and far better trained emotionally than poor Charlie.

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You are invited to renew your subscription for an additional Two Years—regardless of when it will expire—at the present pre-war rate of only $5.00 for 2 Years.

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You will find an order-form bound in this issue for your convenience in sending your order. Readers who buy their copies on the newsstand may place their order with their dealer, or send it directly to us at 73 Richmond Street West, Toronto 1.

A. P. CRAIG

Mr. John R. Read, President, Canadian Westinghouse Company Limited, announces that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on April 28, 1948, Mr. A. P. Craig, formerly Assistant to the President, was appointed Vice-President of the Company.

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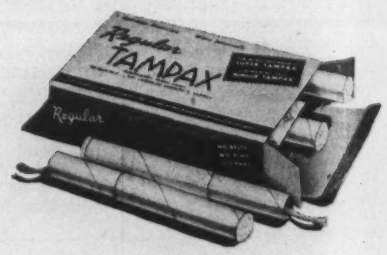

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Latin American Lottery Has a Bet Game Rival

By DALE TALBOT

The lottery business in South America has become a year-round industry employing hundreds of thousands. This writer, who recently visited many of the Latin American countries, tells how various forms of gambling have been expanded into state-wide, and mostly state-controlled, enterprise.

No government tampers with lotteries, no matter what other administrative short-cuts it might take. However, a new race track betting scheme, described here, may cut into lottery profits.

IN CARACAS, Venezuela, the boys who run the big national lotteries are sitting around with worried looks on their faces these days because of a new threat to business. Sipping their rum drinks in the bar of the Club La Suiza or on the sun-drenched *patios* of the smart Hotel Avila they talk darkly of the "five-and-six" and what it's doing to lottery profits.

The five-and-six is the name of a new horse racing innovation and it's a sort of extra profitable version of Canada's daily double. It was started a little while ago by managers of the famous Hipodromo track in Caracas and the idea spread through Venezuela like a hurricane sometimes sweeps the blue Caribbean. Today, servants and businessmen alike hurry through the streets of every city in the oil-rich little republic to buy five-and-six coupons before each Saturday's big race in which flashing hoofs and luck combine to bring brief fame and more permanent fortune to a few lucky *Venezolanos*.

Here's how the game works. Customers pay four bolivars, a sum equal roughly to $1.25 in Canadian currency, for a form on which are listed all the horses running in six selected races. The idea is to check off the horse you figure will win each race. If by some super miracle you hit it right you may win as much as 400,000 bolivars, which is about $120,000 in Canadian cash. The amount depends on how many other people guess the winning horses, but it's always a healthy sum. There are consolation prizes and also awards for customers who manage to guess five out of the six horses, hence the name of the game.

The gloomy looks on the faces of the lottery promoters are readily understandable. The only way to describe the lottery business in South America is to call it an industry. It's a staggeringly huge business which, directly or indirectly, employs hundreds of thousands. Its profits are huge. It is no once-a-year sweepstake proposition. It's a weekly event and on weeks when there's a holiday or feast day there may be two lotteries, one of them extra big.

Loteria vendors have been at my coat tails on the gay, mosaic streets of Rio de Janeiro, wide, neon-lighted Corrientes, the Broadway of Buenos Aires, in the beautiful Parque Forestal in Santiago, Chile, and in the high, narrow streets of Quito, Ecuador. I've encountered them all over Latin America.

Some of these men work for themselves, others are employed by syndicates which undertake to dispose of a certain quota of tickets for each lottery. Everyone works hard and earnestly. In Brazil the national radio urges you to try your luck. In Chile the state lottery is such a money-making venture that private lotteries are closely limited because they cut in on profits. In the same country, khaki-coated members of the *Investigaciones* crack down on swarthy little men working the *quinela* games, Chilean equivalent of the North American numbers racket, for this too draws off pesos that would otherwise go for lottery tickets.

Argument on the Split

In Argentina, the city of Buenos Aires had such a big argument with the promoters of 14 provincial lotteries over the splitting of profits that the city refused them permission to peddle tickets on its streets. I saw whole streets of lottery ticket stalls neatly arranged just outside the city limits.

Just how wealthy some lucky Latins become is hard for Canadians to realize. Homes, cars and expensive trips are given away. Argentina's lavish pre-Christmas draw held each year offers a fat purse of some 6,000,000 pesos, or $1,500,000 to be distributed to lucky winners. I bought tickets in a Chilean lottery with a first prize of $150,000—and won 90 cents! But at least it was fun mingling with the teeming crowds when results were drawn and searching for my precious numbers on the huge sheets announcing the grand prize winners. During special feast day lotteries in Mexico as many as 5,700 prizes are awarded. Top prize is usually close to $275,000 and the lowest major prize is $32,000.

Just about 75 per cent of the money collected in average Latin American lotteries is handed out again as prize money. Lolling lazily one day in a deck chair by the swimming pool in Barranquilla's swank Hotel del Prado I ventured to ask an acquaintance if lotteries were conducted honestly.

"*Muy senor mio*!" exploded my Colombian *amigo*, "my dear sir, do you not realize that to us the *loteria* is almost sacred!"

No Tampering

He is right. Governments have fallen because they tried to tamper with lotteries. A former civilian president of Argentina, Senor Ramón S. Castillo tried to fix the *loteria* drawings! *Por Dios*! It was front page news and Senor Castillo beat a hasty retreat. I was assured that his activities in this respect played no little part in his ultimate political defeat.

What's left over from Latin lotteries when everyone has been paid goes to all sorts of charities. It usually amounts to about 10 per cent. In Argentina most of it is turned over to the *Sociedad de Beneficencia* which helps maintain an assortment of hospitals as well as medical, nursing and home-aid services. Mexico's lottery profit which amounts to nearly $3,500,000 annually keeps 36 agencies going. There are maternity homes, children's hospitals, institutions for aged, shelters for homeless. And at Vina del Mar, Chile's elite seaside resort, a proud *Chileno* described one of his country's excellent hospitals to me. "*Es fantastico, no*!" he exclaimed. "Such a grand hospital built from lottery money."

These generous handouts to charity kept the lottery authorities feeling pretty safe when the new five-and-six feature was introduced at Venezuelan race tracks. They knew that the Ministry of Health would soon complain of a deficit due to decreased lottery profits. But their feelings of security were short lived.

Just a few weeks ago the operators of race tracks met with four cabinet ministers. They greeted the ministers with an affectionate Latin embrace. "We're going to give you a gift," they told them. "Our race tracks are willing to give the Public Welfare Board enough money to make up for the lottery deficit."

It was a clever move, a sure way to boost the popularity and the security of the new race track gambling game.

Throughout the 19 other countries making up the great land of our Good Neighbors, promoters of lotteries shuddered at the news. The gambling instinct is strong in Latin America. It provides the poor with hope, it's endorsed by the government and by the Church in many places. But the Latin love of something new is equally strong. In years gone by such English and American innovations as polo, soccer, tennis and *el golf* swept the continent. They drove national games out of the picture.

Today, in the beautiful sunken *Plaza Bolivar* in downtown Caracas small boys and doddering old men clad in ragged white suits stand clutching great sheets of lottery tickets each about the size of a Canadian newspaper and made up of 20 tickets each. These are vendors of lottery tickets. They trot after citizens shouting how lucky the numbers they have for sale are sure to be, but few buy tickets.

"*Que mala suerte!*" one of them moans. "What bad luck! There is no business today."

That's what the five-and-six is doing to the lottery in Venezuela. It's draining away an estimated $450,000 weekly, money formerly spent on lottery tickets. As a result not only are the promoters of the *loteria* in Venezuela watching things with a close eye but elsewhere in Latin America others are equally anxious.

What if the five-and-six spread! *Por Dios, hombre*! Such an awful thing shouldn't even be thought about, say lottery operators in every city in the great continent south of the Rio Grande.

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takes pleasure in announcing that
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Mrs. Pickering who has been associated with the Canada Life for the past six years has established a reputation as one of the outstanding women life insurance underwriters in Canada. A member of Manager Graham A. Walter's Toronto Osgoode Branch, Mrs. Pickering recently assumed the additional responsibility of supervising a group of representatives associated with her in this Branch.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT MADE IN DRIVER EDUCATION

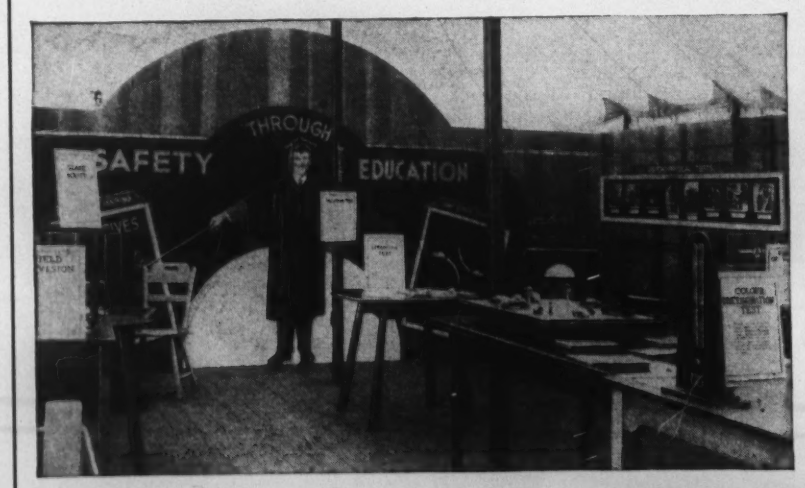
16,882 Drivers Scientifically Tested
Not One Rated a Hundred Per Cent

Designed in the interests of public safety by John Labatt Limited of London, a psycho-physical safe driving testing unit drew crowds at exhibitions and fairs last fall.

The long range purpose of this unit is to awaken public interest in this method of cutting down the traffic accident rate. The immediate effect has been to bring home to several hundred drivers that they suffer now from easily corrected deficiencies which might involve them in serious trouble on the highways.

"Education" says a noted Canadian safety authority, "is a vitally important factor in the development of a traffic safety programme. Now that the equipment and personnel has been provided, we have been able to make a very useful beginning."

This mobile unit visits public events and has tested over 16,800 men and women. Tests include *Visual Acuity* . . . 43% of those tested were found to suffer from visual defects often correctable . . . *Distance Judgment* . . . some drivers were advised in consequence to allow more space than they would naturally do in meeting or overtaking other cars, *Field of Vision* . . . the ability to see objects approaching from sides . . . *Strength* . . . *Colour Discrimination* . . . *Steadiness* . . . *Glare Acuity* and *Reaction Time*.



After testing, each visitor was given a combined rating of A, B, C, D, or E. But none scored A (perfection) on all tests. This view shows the interior of the tent at the C.N.E. where more than 5,800 people took the test.

A corner of C.N.E. tent. In addition to actual tests, the long term educational object of the exhibit is illustrated here. High school driver training has been shown, for instance, to have a marked effect in cutting accident rates when it has been tried.

Colour Discrimination Test. These are the objectives of the safe driving project: (1) To offer short courses related to safety to Motor Vehicle Fleet Supervisors; (2) To foster courses in Driver Education; (3) To co-operate with all existing organizations in furthering highways safety.

Eye tests. Only 12.5% of all the people tested rated A for Glare Acuity, only 1.25% on Field of Vision. The mere knowledge of weakness on either of these points immediately makes the person tested a potentially safer driver. In this case forewarned has been proved to be forearmed.

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IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Farquhar Oliver, Political Puzzle For More Than Twenty Years

By D. P. O'HEARN

IN THE Ontario election the Liberal party is a big question mark, and to a large extent this mark is planted squarely on the broad back of Farquhar Oliver, farmer, former boy orator and babe of the legislature, who after more than twenty years in public life is heading the party for the first time in a general election.

Mr. Oliver was named guardian angel to lead the Liberals out of their Hepburn limbo last year when elected leader of the provincial party. At that time the provincial organization made the surface gestures at least of a renovation. It has been said since that instead of a general overhaul it gave itself only a new paint job. That has yet to be seen. But at least it has the paint job. It is now definitely an Oliver not a Hepburn party. And its future rests directly with the new leader.

And that means that it is still somewhat up in the air.

At 44 still one of the younger members of the legislature, Farquhar Oliver has been a puzzle in Ontario political life since he first entered the house. And that was twenty-two years ago, in 1926

At that time a stripling (which since has been corrected) of 22, he won his home riding of Grey South for the U.F.O., to become the youngest member ever to be seated in the Ontario house (or in any Canadian parliament) and he has been there continuously ever since. In his initial win he defeated one of the foremost provincial members of his time, Dr. D. D. Jamieson, speaker of the house and former cabinet minister. In succeeding years he has met a number of other candidates, among them Dr. Jamieson's son, but none have been able to unseat him.

Sticking with the U.F.O. until it disbanded, he then joined the Liberals (they hadn't opposed him in his riding) and when Mitch Hepburn got into power he was taken into the cabinet in 1941 as Minister of Public Works and Welfare. He resigned from the cabinet in 1942 in protest when the Liberal leadership was being passed around like a package of cigarettes, first to Mr. Conant and then to Mr. Nixon. In 1943 and '44 he supported Mr. Nixon, however, and when Hepburn was reinstated for his last fling again gave him his support. After the 1945 debacle the house leadership was open and he was selected for the job. Then last year he won the convention for the provincial party leadership.

—Photo by Gilbert A. Milne

FARQUHAR OLIVER

Counter-Balances

The puzzle in his career has been that despite the great early promise (even in his early days Oliver was one of the most skilled orators in the house) and the long experience it represents, no one has ever been quite sure just how much there is to Mr. Oliver. On the one hand he has in his political life demonstrated imagination, independence of thought and forcefulness. And he consistently has shown the ability to handle himself in debate. But just as often he also has shown an apparent lack of interest and disinclination to do battle which in the eyes of observers and many party followers have counter-balanced the evidences of ability.

His record, it is true, hasn't shown the straight-line course of the back-bencher, or even the acquiescent front-bencher. The U.F.O., of course, was considered quite far left in its day and this was his first choice of party. Later when he joined the Liberals, he said he believed they weren't so far from the U.F.O., but he admitted they needed a shot in the arm to be an ideal government.

When a cabinet minister, and a working farmer, he and David Croll, then Ontario Minister of Labor, were the only members to speak on behalf of a collective bargaining bill. Under his influence the full cost of highways was assumed by the province, automobile licences were drastically reduced and highway costs were met by a tax on gasoline (to the benefit of farmers who don't get the use from their cars that urban drivers do). As Minister of Welfare he was responsible for a $3 old age pension when, as he says, "$3 meant something".

But against this his political history doesn't show any consistent display of force. The flashes as above have been intermittent and the periods in between have been in strong contrast. The record then is routine. Overall it bears much resemblance to a marathon racer who on occasion makes a spurt but for the most part is content to plod along. And it is this disparity which has persistently puzzled observers, worried his followers, and more than once brought the charge of laziness.

The Best Available

At the time of the leadership convention last year it was responsible for a certain lack of enthusiasm. Mr. Oliver, in the end, won that convention by unanimous vote, but there was no question of unanimous satisfaction with his selection. Any unanimity there was centred on the fact he was the only choice available. There was no strong enthusiasm for his candidacy even in the days immediately preceding the convention. There was no substantial Ottawa backing, the riding organizations in large part were luke-warm, and even those supporters who follow his leadership in the house, though they did express a unanimous vote of confidence, were not without disagreement.

It was widely believed that a particularly strong leader was needed to pick up the party and there was no faith that Oliver was such a man. But a two year search for potential leaders had been fruitless and it was agreed that he was much the best of those available, at least of those who would take the not too desirable job.

This position hasn't changed substantially since. In the intervening year the new leader has done a lot of leg work. He has visited extensively throughout the province and has fought one by-election. To an extent he has tightened up the organization. But he has done nothing so far to demonstrate he has the imagination to develop a program, the force to build up an organization and clean out the dead-wood in the party, and the drive to stimulate enthusiasm in its ranks.

As a result in the opinion of many people in the province the chances of the party at the polls under his leadership are not high.

The Liberal leader, however, has his own view-point. And one gathers that he isn't particularly worried about the opinions on his leadership. Also that he isn't greatly concerned about the result of the present election, however it may go.

Mr. Oliver is a practising farmer. He works a 500 acre farm at Priceville, about 100 miles from Toronto, which has been in his family for three generations. He is not a dilettante. Whenever he is at home he packs his better-than-200-pound frame into his size-46 overalls and goes to work. (In the great portion of the time that he is away now, his wife, a former school-teacher, and a shy but charming and highly efficient lady, runs the farm capably.)

The farm has been his livelihood, and to a large extent his tutor. His formal education ended at 13 during the last war when he left the local rural public school to pitch in on the farm. It has been his background ever since; while he joined a debating society and from it at the age of 17 took to the political stump and subsequently through the 22 years he has spent in the Legislature. This has left him with some very marked characteristics. Among them are frankness, a lack of affectation, and a great placidity. They make him a somewhat unusual man.

In conversation if he has a strong opinion on any question of the day he will give it, and in a few words. If he hasn't he is inclined to sit back and listen while others toss their thoughts about. If the conversation

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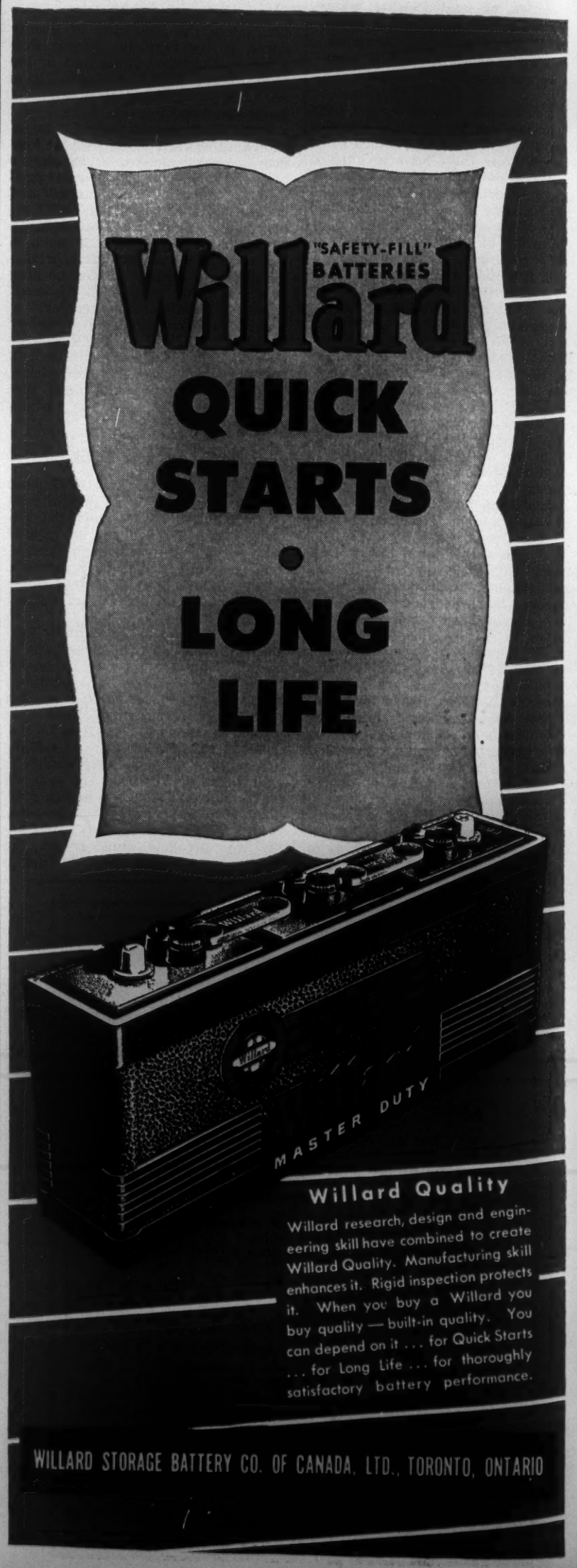
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happens to be about the party or himself he will freely admit errors of the past. If it happens to be about something which he doesn't know he will say so. And in both cases the admission will be made quite cheerfully, without any sense of inferiority.

This lack of pretence is an integral part of him. When he entertains, which is not very often, it is most often on the scale of his own community rather than in the pressed atmosphere of typical politics. During the last session, for instance, he had a dinner for the Liberal members of the house and their wives. They went to a down-town Toronto restaurant, which at noon is a cafeteria and in the evening serves a nice $1.25 plate, complete with choice of five relishes. Later they went back to the leader's hotel for small talk and whist.

Seldom Aroused

In the house he is probably the most recumbent leader the Legislature has seen. The great majority of the time his big frame is relaxed in his front row seat, his hands crossed on his ample stomach, while he follows proceedings with the apparent detached interest of a not-too-ardent parishioner listening to a sermon. He seldom becomes aroused—in or out of the house—and since assuming the leadership there have been less than half a dozen times he has really let go with both barrels at the opposition.

One thing that does make him mad is the "laziness" charge. It was responsible for an exceptional effort last year. At the convention it was being noised around so much that he heard it and got fighting mad. The result was that his convention speech was one of the best of his career. But for the most part he is completely unruffled. Particularly personal animosity and hate are not in his make-up—a not unrefreshing contrast to other recent Ontario political leaders.

Coupled with this he is a good politician. In twenty-five years on the hustings and in the house he has learned a lot about political life. He long ago emerged from the novice stage.

And this last fact is probably the most important of all in sizing up the Oliver of today. From it there is probably the one good key to understanding of his attitude in the past, and particularly the past year, and of his probable course in the future.

When he took on the leadership a year ago, there was an element within the party that wanted to break forth at once with a great new deal. They advocated a brave new party with a new program, new outlook, new ideas and all the trimmings of a New Look. Oliver talked them down. His contention was that the time wasn't ripe and it was no use wasting fire.

At present he is saying, and has said publicly since last year, that the party hopes to win this general election. There is good reason to believe, however, that this is lip service and that he still hasn't changed his original position.

To Hold His Fire?

There would be good ground for a decision on his part not to shoot his bolt in the current contest. It would take great imagination, great force (and probably several other "greats") to win Ontario from Mr. Drew at present. The Premier hasn't done everything he says he has. But undoubtedly he has done quite a lot, and much more than most governments. His position is exceptionally strong.

It seems logical that Mr. Oliver, able to form a good estimate of his party and knowing that he isn't a Hepburn with the ability to sweep the country on a wave of enthusiasm, may decide to still hold his fire. Indications would bear out that this has been his decision and that instead of immediate victory he is thinking in terms of a very long range plan.

Under such a plan he would presumably concentrate for the present in building back the party organization and particularly its strength in the house. All effort would be concentrated on building up the organization for the day when the government begins to slip and in the meantime getting some effective critics in the house.

The platform announced for the campaign would indicate that this is his strategy. It doesn't reflect an organization dedicated to a wholehearted fight. As another sign, while the party is throwing a lot of weight behind good candidates in some ridings, it is letting others more or less drift. Nothing has been done, for instance, to shake up the dismal organization in Toronto, a carry-over from the past, and it seems doubtful if the party will take a seat in the city.

This strategy may or may not be good politics. But, if it actually is the one that the Liberal leader is following, it throws interesting light on his past record. For one thing it makes one recall that while he hasn't been flashy he has shown the abilities that make leadership on occasion. And one imagines that he would say that these happened to be the proper occasions, and for the rest of the time there wasn't any sense in wasting effort. (It is noteworthy that Oliver never has had any patience with wrangling in the house. More than once in the midst of a squabble he has risen and said, "I feel I would be more useful at home feeding the pigs.")

One thing that seems to have been ably demonstrated is that he isn't really lazy. His work in the past year would seem to have proven that convincingly. He has probably spent more time on the dull, routine job of organization than any other leader of recent years. Spade work done as only a farmer can do it. But it also has been made clear that he won't waste effort. And perhaps it hasn't been without effect on his reputation that this includes argument with those who would persuade him that he should be more of a "hot-shot". He won't undertake a foredoomed debate.

With all this, of course, it still has to be seen whether he has the qualities of leadership. Patience and determination are two attributes of any leader, but other qualities are essential.

Oliver has shown signs of having these qualities. But it may be they really are only flashes. On his record until now he could be anything. Only a campaign, and a campaign in which he is willing to take off the wraps, will really tell.

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THE WORLD TODAY

Life Is Not Dull: After War Scare Had to Have a "Peace Scare"

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THERE is something behind the current "peace scare" as there was behind the preceding war scare. This something is certainly very much less than Molotov tried to make out of Smith's verbal statement: an invitation to bi-lateral "discussion and settlement of the differences between us." The State Department quickly made that clear. Yet it is also more than the flat re-statement of position by the two sides might indicate.

This something has been brewing since Ambassador Robert Murphy had a talk with an undisclosed Soviet representative in Berlin, in January. Since then, it is true that the United States has embarked on a rearmament policy which has made the long-term outlook seem much grimmer to people everywhere in the world. But the Washington administration leaders have insisted that they were not urging this partial rearmament as preparation for an "inevitable" future war, but to restore the balance of power in a shaky world and convince the Soviets "in the only language they understand" that they could not succeed in their policy of unlimited expansion. In the same speech in which he urged this armament program, President Truman emphasized that "the door remained open" for an eventual settlement with Russia.

Following the advice of George B. Kennan, the "Mr. X" of the famous exposition of Soviet policy, the Administration believed it vital to disabuse the Soviet leaders of false hopes which they were believed to hold concerning the weakening of American policy through an economic depression, a change of policy as an outcome of the election of a Republican president, or the strength of appeasement sentiment as indicated in Henry Wallace's campaign. It decided to take the opportunity of Ambassador Smith's leave-taking visit to Molotov to present to the Kremlin a clear restatement of its position.

That is what Smith did. He reminded Molotov that he had warned him and Stalin on his arrival two years ago that the progressive extension of Soviet control over neighboring countries would lead inevitably to a crystallization of the non-Soviet world as it felt itself threatened. The United States, as the strongest nation in this community, would be forced to take a leading part in such a development and put into her military establishment resources which she would prefer to put into reconstruction aid for the ravaged countries.

Smith's Plain Words

Unhappily, Smith continued, these apprehensions have been realized. Soviet policy in Eastern Europe has produced the reaction which was predicted.

"My government has no idea what conclusions the Soviet government has reached concerning the present attitude of the United States. It has noted that the picture of this attitude given by the Soviet press is dangerously distorted and erroneous. Whether or in what degree the members of the Soviet government themselves believe this distorted version, my government has no means of estimating. For this reason I wish to make plain certain points on which my government considers it extremely important that there be no misunderstanding at this time."

General Bedell Smith then proceeded to make his points. The policies enunciated by the leaders of his government in recent months, he affirmed, had the support of the overwhelming majority of the American people. It would be a grave error to assume that the forthcoming elections would weaken the determination to follow them. It would be foolish, also, to assume that an economic depression in the States, which had been falsely prognosticated so many times, would affect basic American productive capacity or the basic factors of American policy.

"No one should deceive himself as to the seriousness of United States policy," the Ambassador said in concluding this part of his statement. "On the other hand, my government wishes to make it unmistakably clear that the United States has no hostile or aggressive designs whatever with respect to the Soviet Union."

"In fact, many of the elements of United States foreign policy to which the Soviet press takes such strong exception today would never have come into existence if it had not been necessary for the United States to aid other countries to defend their own political integrity from attempts on the part of Communist minorities to seize power and to establish regimes subservient to foreign interests. Should these attempts cease, the necessity for some of the manifestations of United States foreign policy which apparently are unwelcome in Moscow, would cease with them."

Ambassador Smith amplified this point. "The present state of United States-Soviet relations is a source of grievous disappointment to the American people and to the United States government. . . It is painful and undesired. . . We still do not despair by any means of a turn of events which will permit us to find the road to a decent and reasonable relationship. . . As far as the United States is concerned the door is always wide open for full discussion and the composing of our differences. . ."

What Molotov Left Out

There are plenty of phrases in those last two paragraphs which could be taken as a bid to negotiations. But here is the condition, immediately following: "(*The Soviet Government*) *have it in their power to alleviate many of the situations which today weigh so heavily on all international life. It is our earnest hope that they will take advantage of these possibilities. If they do,* they will not find us lacking in readiness and eagerness to make our own contribution to a stabilization of world conditions entirely compatible with the security of the Soviet peoples." Molotov deleted the italicized portion in his publication of the American statement.

Why did Molotov rush to publish this American statement, in a breach of diplomatic etiquette? (For this was an oral statement, an *aide-memoire,* and not a formal note; Smith sent Molotov a copy of it the next day, perhaps unwisely, on the latter's request). Had the Soviet government been serious about opening negotiations, would it not have explored the ground carefully through an approach of its own ambassador in Washington to Secretary Marshall?

It seems that the Soviets did not believe that it was possible to negotiate secretly with the United States, as they did with Germany in 1939; for even the initial approach to Ambassador Murphy in Berlin had been revealed in the American press.

Nor could they really believe that

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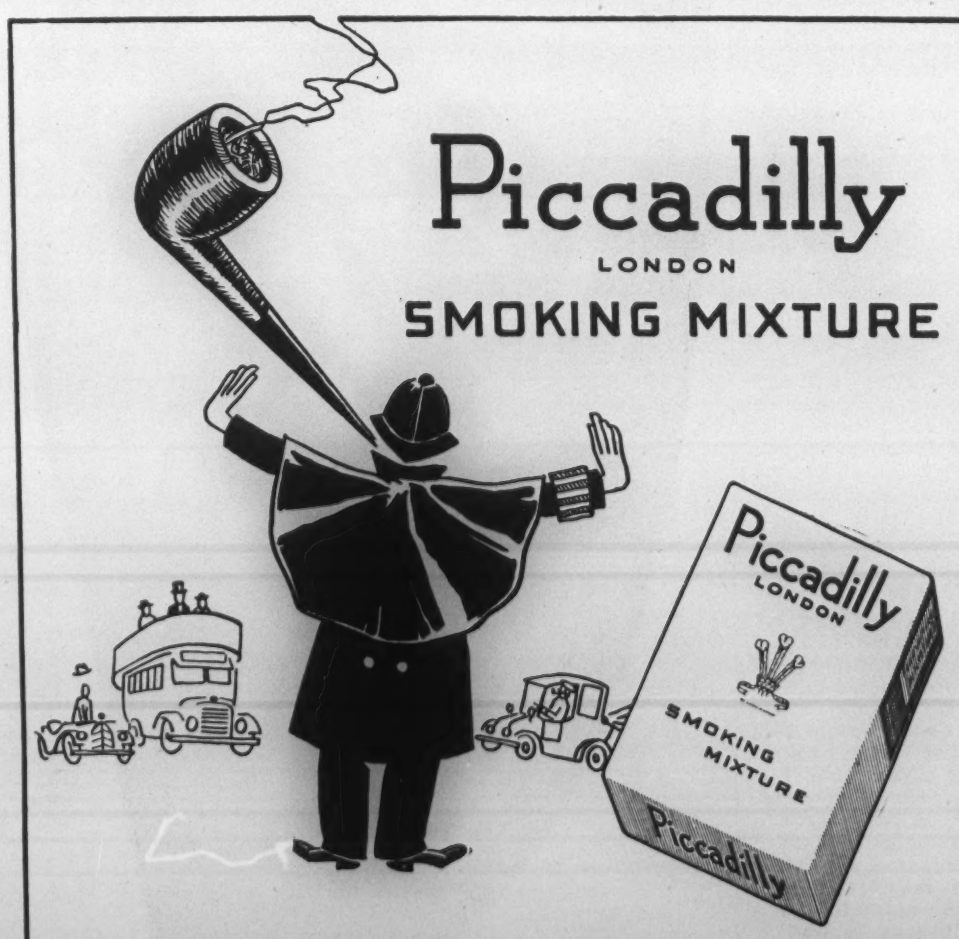

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the United States would join, as Nazi Germany did, in a definite "deal" to divide Europe and Asia into spheres of influence, as it is believed the Kremlin would be glad to do.

So the Politbureau decided to take a sharp advantage of the State Department and extract the utmost propaganda value from this opportunity. Publishing only a selected third of Smith's utterances, it seized upon this "offer of discussion and settlement of all outstanding differences" between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Thus it presented itself as a peacemaker before its people—and the way the Muscovites swarmed before the newspaper bulletin boards with smiles and mutterings of "Good, good", quickly confirmed the sagacity of that move. It threw the onus of "withdrawing" from such peace negotiations on the United States government, counting on this embarrassing that government before its people, adding to the confusion which American politics must always present to the Soviets, and aiding Wallace's "peace campaign."

Quite as important to the Politburo was the opportunity to spread distrust of American policy among the other democratic countries. Here was the United States presented as offering to make a far-reaching "deal" with Moscow on issues most of which must closely affect Britain, France, China and many other allied or closely-related countries.

General Marshall admitted at his press conference afterwards that neither he nor Smith were diplomats. He had not informed other interested governments that the United States was making an approach to Moscow, because he did not consider it an approach but a clear and frank statement of their exact position; and General Smith had not informed his diplomatic colleagues in Moscow, for the same reason.

Marshall, Smith and Truman were given a busy and unhappy week explaining the affair. The president stated explicitly that there had been no new departure in American policy, and that the key phrases in Smith's *aide-memoire* were the warning that the overwhelming majority of the American people stood behind the present policy, and the assurance that the United States had no aggressive intentions against the Soviet Union.

Faced with the acute concern of the British and French governments Secretary Marshall hastened to assert that "this government had no intention of entering into bilateral negotiations with the Soviet government on matters relating to the interest of other governments." "Our basic purpose was to reaffirm the formal position of this government and to distinguish it from the mass of unofficial statements (being made in the election campaign) . . . General Smith did not ask for any general discussion or negotiation. We have had a long and bitter experience with such efforts. . . What we want is action in the fields where action is possible and urgently necessary. . . I refer to Korea, Berlin and the Austrian treaty. . ."

Does that end the affair? Certainly it does deflate the fantastically exaggerated hopes that were built up on Tuesday last week when our vast and news-hungry machine of press and radio pounced on Molotov's release—exactly as he had counted on it doing.

Some Slight Substance

But we have left several significant items. We have, after all the discussion, a clear and firm statement of American policy. We have the strongly emphasized reminder that the United States has no aggressive intentions, and keeps the door open to settlement, and hints as to the points where the United States government would like to begin clearing things up with the Soviets: in Korea, Berlin and Austria. On the Soviet side we have the important evidence that the people eagerly welcomed a relaxation in the tension and the war danger, and the clear hint from Molotov's statement of the great Soviet interest in improving trade with the United States.

Summing up, it is my impression that the Soviet leaders, finding that all of the easy going, in Europe at least, is past, and not ready to risk the real danger of war in pushing their expansive policies in Scandinavia, Germany, Austria, Italy, Greece or Turkey, would welcome a breathing spell.

What they would really like is a "deal" by which the United States would recognize their present sphere of domination in Europe and give up any agitation of the peoples now behind the iron curtain, whether through support of the United Europe idea, the State Department's "Project X" for political warfare, or John Foster Dulles' "Department of Non-Military Defence," a greatly expanded version of "Project X." They would like to increase trade with the West, to secure vitally-needed machinery to strengthen the Soviet economy and war power, while deluding the American people into thinking that "peace had broken out," and relaxing their efforts towards preparedness.

But it seems that the Soviet leaders really didn't believe they could secure these things. So they snatched at the quick advantage of a propaganda manoeuvre to "prove" to their own harried people that they are trying to promote peace, but the capitalistic enemy won't meet them in this (hence the rigors of the dictatorship and the Five-Year Plans must be continued, for the security of the nation); and "prove" to the American and all other peoples that it is really the "militarists and monopolists" in Washington who block the path to peace.

Enter Stalin and Wallace

The same motive can be ascribed, I think, to the offer by Stalin, which has just come in at press time, to negotiate on the basis of Henry Wallace's proposals. The aim here, clearly, is to use the pressure of Wallace's "peace" campaign to force the U.S. government to negotiate on his terms, or leave it to bear the onus of "not sincerely seeking peace."

To draw a parallel one might imagine that Washington had suggested, back in 1929-30, to negotiate a settlement with Soviet Russia on the basis of proposals by Trotsky, who had been ousted from the government, his policies repudiated, some years before.

Though it may not have noted the result of the latest Gallup Poll, which shows that in a Stassen-Truman-Wallace presidential election the vote would be 56-33-5, the Kremlin cannot seriously expect either a Democratic or a Republic administration to accept as a basis for negotiation the notoriously naive and appeasing policies of a man who has denounced both major parties as enemies of the people, and has now teamed up with the Communists and Communist-front organizations of the United States.

Wallace's complete naivety is displayed best in the paragraph of his "Open Letter to Stalin" in which he declares that "Russia cannot be held responsible for the excesses of local Communists any more than the U.S. can be held responsible for the reprehensible exploitation of backward peoples by capitalists (who are not its citizens)."

The use of Communist fifth columns to take over other countries and bring them under the effective control of the Kremlin is the key point at issue between the Soviet Union and the United States, and was so plainly stated in Bedell Smith's *aide-memoire*. Once before, in 1943, the Soviet Government officially "dissolved" its connection with its Comintern agents abroad. Since then it has taken over 10 European countries, as well as Manchuria and North Korea, through these agents. Yet Wallace suggests that the United States accept further Soviet promises along this line as a serious basis for "peace".

One may say briefly, in conclusion, that for the Molotov-Wallace-Stalin proposals to achieve any substantial result the Soviet leaders would have to give up the doctrine of world revolution and proletarian dictatorship which they have propagated for thirty years, which is the very basis of their policy and is the fundamental issue between the Soviet Union and the democracies.

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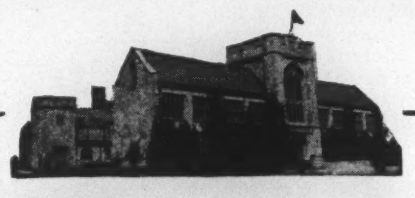

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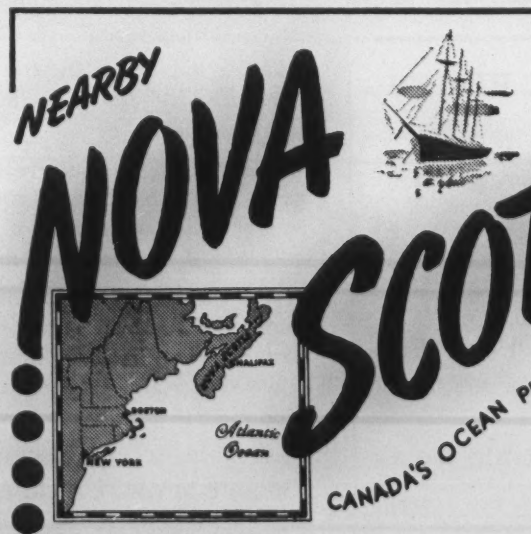

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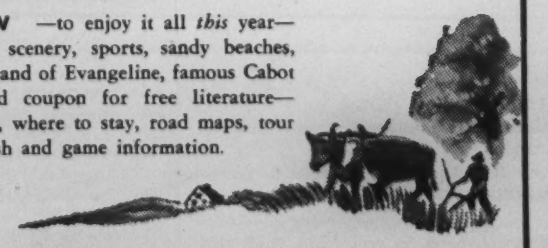

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SCIENCE FRONT

If You Interrupt "White Sound," You Can "Hear" the Silence

By JOHN J. O'NEILL

New York.

"WHITE sound" was a term used by scientists at the recent annual convention of the Acoustical Society of America at Washington. It caused some curiosity as to why a sound should be designated by the name of a color, and led to the information that there are other color sounds.

The meaning of the term white sound is universally known among the scientists engaged in the study of sounds. It describes a sound which contains sound waves of all frequencies—as if all the keys on a piano were struck simultaneously. The ensuing pandemonium would include all notes from the deep bass to the shrill treble.

There are white sounds in nature. The sound of a surf on an ocean beach when analyzed by instruments is found to be a "white" sound. It contains the heavy, low sound of the giant wave crashing on the wet sand, the intermediate sounds of smaller waves right up to the high pitch tinkle of the individual drops of foam.

Steam escaping from the safety valve on a locomotive contains all frequencies of sounds from a low slow beat to sounds of such high pitch that they are inaudible to human beings. This, too, is a white sound. The white color of the steam and the white color of the foam has nothing to do with the sound being called white. The name was adopted because of the analogy between light and sound. When light rays of all lengths in the visible spectrum are combined they produce white light. The absence of any rays in any group of wave lengths results in the color of the combined remainder. Similarly, in acoustics, the combination of all audio wave lengths is called white sound. As produced in the laboratory it is a "hiss."

If it were named by the usual methods, this hiss would be called a panfrequency sound, meaning a sound of all frequencies.

Red and Blue Tones

Some earlier experiments of an interesting nature caused the name "white" to be adopted instead. Certain sensitive individuals, particularly musicians and artists, claimed that when they heard sounds of certain pitch the hearing of that sound would be accompanied by the seeing of a particular color and, conversely, that seeing certain intense colors would cause the hearing of sounds of a particular frequency. Red color and low tones and violet and high tones were associated. The investigators called the phenomena synesthesia.

Psychologists and acousticians investigated many such cases, but the results were never entirely satisfactory because they could not obtain instrumental verification of the statements of the sensitive individuals. Nevertheless, a laboratory lingo developed in which the low tones were referred to as red sound and the high tones as blue tones. The combining of all tones to produce a white tone, or sound, was obviously the next step.

By analogy, the absence of all audible tones might be called black sound since the absence of all light is blackness. It would seem as if there could never exist a situation in which there would be opportunity to use such a term as "black sound", which would be equivalent to silence.

These experiments were made by Dr. J. C. R. Licklider and Dr. G. A. Miller at the Psycho-Acoustic Laboratory, Harvard University. They were investigating the intelligibility of interrupted speech. Recorded speech was interrupted at regular and irregular intervals, at low frequency and high frequency with variations of on and off time.

The ratio between intelligibility of speech and interruption rate was highest at fifteen interruptions per second. When the sound period and silent periods were of equal duration the listeners heard all the words although they were actually hearing only half the listening time. They were conscious of the interruptions.

When the interruptions were made at a much higher rate, from several hundred to 5,000 a second, the intelligibility of the speech was not impaired even though the silent period was made much longer than the sound period.

It was at these higher rates of interruption that the apparent hearing of silence was reported by the listeners. They would hear the test speech plus a musical tone, the tone corresponding to the rate of the interruptions. No sound was produced during each interruption, this being the silent period, so it seemed as if the listeners were hearing the silence, or black sound.

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the health of our nation
Would be greatly endangered if we
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The making and selling and eating of
oleomargarine . . .

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its sale is permitted,
We search in the friendly American
faces, but vainly,
For symptoms of illness directly resulting from oleo . . .

Wondering why it's officially labelled
unhealthy
(Not that we doubted the government's word for a moment)
We went and consulted our Standard
Encyclopedia . . .

There we discovered that oleo, far
from being a poison,
Consists of ingredients we've always
considered are edible,
And even has vitamins equal to those
found in butter . . .

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Adjudicator Justified In Noting Cut Text

By LUCY VAN GOGH

At the recent Dominion Drama Festival in Ottawa, the adjudicator severely criticized Les Compagnons for cutting the text of their entry, Anouilh's "Antigone." This critic points out that aside from other defects of their presentation, the expurgation marred two essential points in the total effect of this contemporary work of the French theatre.

THE Dominion Drama Festival of 1948 will go down in history as the first in which the adjudicator castigated a competing company, and disqualified its entry, on the ground of mutilation of the text of the play. The company was Les Compagnons, directed by Father Emile Legault, C.S.C., and the play was the "Antigone" of Jean Anouilh. The adjudicator, Mr. Robert Speaight, is himself a Roman Catholic, and has directed dramatic production at the University of Notre Dame. He was entirely justified in his protest.

"Antigone" is one of the few very great works of the contemporary French theatre. It was a noble enterprise on the part of Les Compagnons to present it in Canada; but the undertaking of a noble enterprise involves obligations which do not burden those who tackle only lighter tasks. "Antigone" is written with the most rigid economy, and every word and gesture counts for the total effect. Two essential points in that effect were marred by bowdlerizing. Antigone, having decided to defy Creon and bury her dishonored brother, thereby incurring the penalty of certain death, has gone the evening before to Haemon, her fiance, wearing the gown, the perfume and the jewellery of her older and more beautiful sister Ismene, and tells Haemon that she did this because "I was not very sure that you really desire me . . . I went to you so that you might possess me yesterday evening, so that I might be your wife before - - ". The word "desire" was changed to "love" and the other reference cut, and a tremendously dramatic situation reduced to commonplace. Later the essentially brutal character of the guards to whom Antigone is committed should have been exhibited by some references to the brothels which they frequent; this went to the boards.

A More Puritanical Play?

Les Compagnons did not have to present "Antigone", and if they were unwilling to present it as written they should have offered some more puritanical play. But I have another regret about their performance, and that is that since they were presenting it at a mixed festival before a mixed audience they did not take greater care to make the extraordinary beautiful and poignant language of the author audible to persons whose native tongue is not French. The adjudicator himself, expert in the use of the French language, found the two leading characters difficult to follow, although he had the text before him, and I myself without any text found them almost impossible. Mr. Speaight suggested, probably rightly, that Creon was imitating a bad fashion of the Paris stage in clipping his words. He was physically lacking in the suggestion of authority and power, and may have resorted to that method of making up for it. But the actress who played Antigone was obviously producing her words from the wrong part of her mouth; and this defect of audibility, in a play whose value consists largely in the grandeur of the ideas enunciated and argued, gravely impaired the effect of both characters.

Les Compagnons were less fortunate than the London Little Theatre in finding players of the precise physical quality for the chief parts. The adjudicator mentioned that the Creon was less forceful and businesslike

ROBERT SPEAIGHT

than the text requires; but it seemed to me that the play lost some of its poignancy because the Antigone was less fragile. Antigone is twenty, but she has much of the child still about her, she is small and has never been taken seriously by the palace, and she should be completely outshone by Ismene until her tragic destiny becomes apparent.

"Antigone' is entirely translatable, and I should much like to see it done by one of our serious English-language companies, say the New Play Society. It would also make perfect radio drama, as it depends very little on visual effect; but it would hardly draw a large audience in English, and in French I suppose it would be necessary to make the same cuts as Les Compagnons did.

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SPORTING LIFE

Curves and Screwballs

By KIMBALL McILROY

IT SEEMS incredible that anyone in the whole world could continue to entertain serious doubts as to the existence of the pitched curve ball, after this department's scholarly and exhaustive exposition of the subject last summer. On that occasion we took to task *Life*, a picture magazine published somewhere or other in the United States, for its apparently straight-faced efforts to prove the unprovable by means of stroboscopic (?) photographs of a pitched ball in full flight, and the *New Yorker*, a sort of American *Punch* published evidently in New York City, for its snide and childish innuendoes to the effect that the curve ball was a hoax perpetrated upon the innocent citizenry of several countries by "the baseball interests."

It seems equally inevitable, however, that if anyone were to set out to disprove a fact which the callowest schoolboy not only knows to be true but can demonstrate for himself, it should naturally be Hollywood. And Hollywood has made the attempt in, of all things, one of these Ask The Professor or What's The Truth Of That? "educational" shorts. Hollywood in its time has done a lot of stupid things with a movie camera, but never before anything quite so stupid as this.

The film follows the familiar and wholly unimaginative pattern, starting out with a hollow, off-screen voice asking: "Can you curve a baseball?" and then, before the ten-year-olds in the audience can supply the sensible and factual answer, giving its own reply: "No, you can't, and here's proof."

Proof, indeed! It's always been said that Hollywood films were directed at twelve-year-old mentalities. This one quite obviously wasn't. Six-year-old, maybe, and girls at that.

The movie gets tangled up in the same booby-trap which ensnared the great brains at *Life* magazine, and the would-be wits at the *New Yorker*. The director finds himself a pitcher somewhere—or at least the commentator *claims* the guy's a pitcher; a dandy pitcher *he* is if he can't even throw a curve ball! Probably a not very promising rookie from some Class D league—and has the fellow toss a few while the cameras grind. Some technical expert (a man who can use a ruler) then draws a white line on the finished film, to show that the ball in its flight deviates not one whit from the straight and narrow.

When we saw this film we came, naturally, to the three immediate conclusions which would strike anyone outside a booby hatch, a New York magazine office, or Hollywood. In the first place, it appeared to us that the ball *did* curve, very noticeably and despite the white line. This shouldn't be surprising, in view of the fact that it's almost impossible to throw a straight ball. In the second place, if the ball didn't curve in the picture it was only because no one had thought to remind the pitcher that that's what he was supposed to be throwing. In the third place, all the movies and white lines in creation aren't going to disprove one of the world's simplest and most logical facts.

ONE of the more difficult problems which faces an aeronautical designer (you readers are getting the real deep, Grade A, ultra-scientific treatment here) is that of surface friction. In other words, no matter how smooth he makes the skin or covering of his aircraft, the wind whistling past sets up a friction which slows the craft down more than a little. As everyone knows outside the states of California and New York, the hide of a baseball isn't smooth at all, especially when you keep in mind that it's stitched together. So when that baseball is thrown (at a speed which sports encyclopaedist Frank Menke alleges to be in excess of 127 m.p.h.) there's going to be a powerful air resistance formed. All right? Okay, that's just going to decelerate the ball, not curve it one way or another, except maybe down.

It isn't, until you stop to think that any thrown ball is going to have some sort of twist or spin to it—a very pronounced spin when the pitcher is purposely imparting one to it. Now, if a thrown ball is spinning on its vertical axis, as any "curve ball" is, one side is going to be moving much faster than the other. And the ball is going to tend to swing in the direction away from that resistance. Ergo, a curve.

There's a fine, logical, technical explanation. Not that one is needed anywhere outside our film and fiction capitals, because the simple fact is that a ball *does* curve, and that the real problem is to keep it from doing so when you want it to go straight.

Next time you're out at the ball game, observe how the catcher throws to second base. He cocks his arm at the elbow and whips the ball with a vertical flip of his forearm. He does this not only to get the ball to second within a reasonable length of time — before the runner has strolled on to third—but to keep it from spinning and thus from curving, which would distract the waiting second-baseman.

So far as that goes, the next time you're at the ball park stand directly behind the plate and just watch the pitchers curve 'em in.

The real issue, of course, is not whether baseballs can be made to curve. They can. The interesting problem is how the editors of *Life* and the *New Yorker*, and the directors of educational film shorts, can be so wholly ignorant of a simple fact widely recognized among little kids and ball-players. Ball-players aren't always very bright, and kids are never very old, but they're each old enough and bright enough to know all about curve balls. These editors and directors apparently aren't. One wonders where and under what circumstances they reached maturity. What games did they play? What amusements did they seek out for themselves? How could they possibly attain puberty, let alone manhood, without ever having seen a pitched ball?

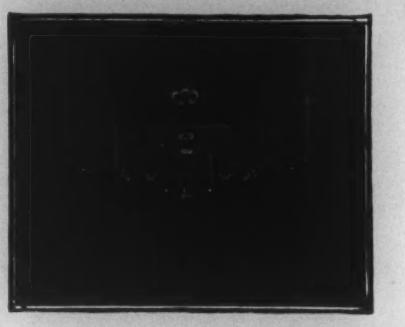
THE question follows logically: Of what other basic natural phenomena are they equally ignorant? Do they doubt, for example, that apples dropping from a tree will fall to earth? Do they know that the earth revolves in the universe, rather than the heavens about the earth?

Or is the whole affair merely a facet of man's growing skepticism? Do they say to themselves, "Everybody knows about curve balls. Everybody's seen curve balls with his own eyes. Curves are an accepted part of the North American way of life." And then, with a gnawing doubt nurtured by this era of disillusion and debunking, "But *does* the ball curve? Does it *really*? Or is this, too, just another illusion, another childhood dream ripe for the shattering?"

It is time that someone undertook a campaign to restore the faith of these blighted and unhappy men, and of all those who may have been influenced by them. Let us take a positive attitude toward the curve ball, perhaps starting out with Curve Ball Week. Let us lead crusades to the ball parks on the days when left-handers are due to pitch. (Left-hand pitchers throw more and better curves than right-handers. Science doesn't explain this. Science doesn't even explain left-handed pitchers; nothing does.) Let us take small groups out to the golf links to watch fat businessmen vainly attempting to drive a straight ball without hooks or slices, let us show movies and diagrams of the so-called "roto-ship" of a few years ago, a wind-driven craft which moved along very nicely on the identical principle of the curve ball, let us make each individual try to throw a ping-pong ball in anything even approaching a straight line.

It won't take long to restore mankind's faltering faith in the curve ball. It will be revived stronger than ever. But another problem, equally serious, is bound to arise. In the little cubby-holes occupied by the editors of humorous magazines, hidden beneath all the photographs awaiting reproduction in picture magazines, in the murky corners of Hollywood night clubs, unhappy men are going to start asking themselves the portentous question: Is there any such thing as a *straight* ball?

And the answer, unfortunately, is No.



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PORTS OF CALL

Peacetime Carpet Is Again Out In The World's Busiest Port

By EGERTON SMYTHE

LONDON is a stereoscope for the Canadian tourist. You select your own view and see it in the perspective of your own mood. It can be an exhilarating whirl of night-life, it can be a gourmet's joy, it can be the echoes of the past amid its ancient buildings, it can be its theatres and its art galleries, its people and its traditions. Yet, strangely enough, it is rarely seen—by the Londoner or by the Canadian visitor—as the world's greatest and busiest port.

The reason for this is not difficult to understand. The Port of London is off the conventional tourist circuit. Yet to reach it requires a trip of only a few miles from the West End-City centre. It is a trip worth making, for here, where between 600 and 700 vessels come and go every week, is the heart of Britain's system of commerce. Scenically, it is a place where the Thames is wide, where cranes, masts and funnels rear in thick forests, where the silver of water, the dark masses of wharves and landing stages, and the bright paint of ships mingle in an intricate pattern of color and line. Statistically, it is an amalgam of five great dock units covering 4,183 acres and from which over a hundred shipping companies operate direct services to 300 foreign ports.

The Busy River

London has been a port as long as it has been a city, but it was not until the growth of overseas trade during the 17th and 18th centuries that the present docks had their origin. It was then that the rapidly worsening congestion of shipping in the river, and the overloading of available accommodation in the "legal quays" and "sufferance wharves," made expansion an urgent necessity. The West India merchants obtained parliamentary powers to build London's first commercial dock, which was opened in 1802. By the end of the 19th century most of the other docks had been built.

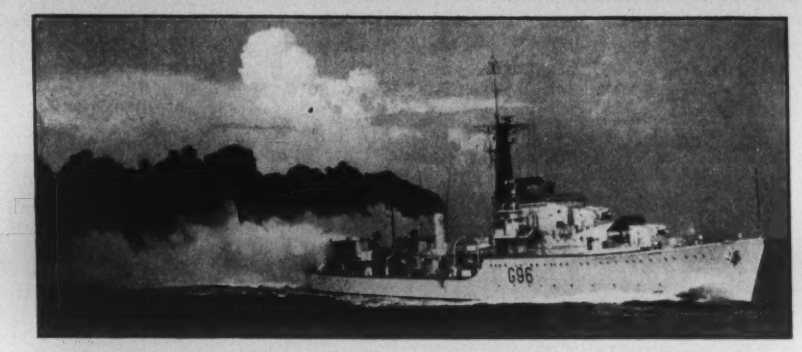
Today the five groups of non-tidal docks vested in the Port of London Authority comprise Surrey Commercial Docks (Thames south bank) and London, St. Katharine, East India, West India, South West India, Millwall, Royal Victoria, Royal Albert, King George V and Tilbury Docks (Thames north bank). Together they have a water area of 712 acres, with 44 miles of deep-water quays. The Royal Dock system is not only the largest in the Port but the most extensive in the world. It accommodates over half-a-million net register tons of shipping at one time and its warehouses store one million tons of goods. The most modern is the King George V, opened in 1921 by George V. Its building cost was £4,500,000 and it takes vessels up to 37 feet draught.

As it has always been, the Port of London is in 1948 the major channel for the flow of goods into and out of Britain, the nation's principal distributing centre. Its absorption of imports from other countries ranges widely across fruit, meat, paper, petroleum, tobacco, wool, rubber, wines and spirits, wood, metals, grain and tea. Today, with Britain's industrial effort concentrated on the export drive, the most familiar sight in dockland is the stream of cars and a long catalogue of crated products being loaded on to the 700 vessels that leave every month for the world's ports.

The vast volume of goods is kept flowing by an army of stevedores who control the fleets of quay and water cranes, electric trucks and weighing machines, the largest of which is the London Mammoth with a lifting capacity of 150 tons. Over 26,000 transport workers are employed in cargo handling.

A vast network of distributing systems converges on the Port. The docks are served by spurs from the main railway lines and by arterial roads linked with trunk roads leading to all parts of Britain. They are served, too, by barge transport operating on the Grand Union Canal, which connects the Midlands with the Thames.

Bulk grain is sucked up from holds and discharged by pneumatic elevators, and automatic conveyors unload such cargo as frozen meat and uncrated bananas. If, after unloading, a ship is found to need repairs and reconditioning, it is admitted to one of the ten dry docks.



H.M.S. "Crossbow" is among the Royal Navy's latest and most powerful destroyers now preparing to take part in the first postwar Anglo-U.S. naval exercises off Key West in June. Ship is here seen making smoke.

But not only goods are carried. Vessels call first at the landing stage to disembark passengers, for whom there is limited provision in most ships. They then go on to one of the private wharves between Tilbury and London Bridge to discharge cargo.

A scene typical of the Thames between Southwark and Gravesend is the dual procession of ships of all sizes and flags, ships bound for, and returning from, South America, the Far East, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, ships carrying a multitude of foodstuffs and manufactured goods. Most will be large, modern vessels, but here and there, thrusting forward with wind-swollen canvas, may be one of the graceful Thames spritsail barges which are slowly vanishing before the competition of powered craft.

Virtually a closed area to the public during the war years, on June 5 this year the Port regains its status as one of London's outstanding attractions to the Canadian visitor. On that date the Port Authority resumes its pre-war river and dock cruises. Passengers are taken on the motorvessel "Crested Eagle" down the busiest reaches of the river and through the Royal Docks. Until September 18 the trips will be made on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30 p.m. from Tower Pier.

Taken in conjunction with the Thames water-bus service, which begins operating between Putney and Tower Bridge on June 1, the visitor has the opportunity of a unique, panoramic view of the Thames at its busiest and most beautiful.

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Now: A New Design for Industry in Canada

By GEORGE ENGLESMITH

Seeking to keep its high place in the design and manufacture of industrial products, the British Board of Trade's Council of Industrial Design has adopted as its slogan, "Good Design is Good Business". Likewise, a campaign has begun in the United States on the part of the Society of Industrial Designers and the more progressive art galleries. One such is the Albright in Buffalo which recently published an illustrated selection of well-designed American products proclaiming, "Good Design is Your Business."

George Englesmith, now on the staff of the University of Toronto, is coordinating efforts that will enable Canada to take its proper place in the new era of design that is taking shape throughout this industrialized world. Acting as liaison between movements toward the advancement of industrial design in Great Britain and the United States, he is internationally recognized as an authority on this subject.

INDUSTRIAL design, or product design, is not only a new art, it is still to many of us a new term. We are able, perhaps, to appreciate the high qualities of design and craftsmanship in handicraft such as pottery and silverware. But since the advent of machinecraft, subsequent to the Industrial Revolution, a period of readjustment has been necessary in order to give to the character of products, designed by man but made by a machine, a beauty which is natural to both the materials of which they are made and the method employed in their manufacture.

One does not design dies to simulate the marks of the rubber hammer used to beat silver into shapes by hand. Nor does one design an oil-burning furnace in steel to look like a Hepplewhite cabinet in carved wood and intricate veneers. Too, the comparatively recent jazz of chromium strips and pseudo-streamlining are as out of place as cast iron rosebuds on the early electric fans. These forms of applied decoration are not design, and the industrial designer is not to be confused with the commercial artist or the industrial stylist with his air-brush.

Know Sales Resistance

Like the architect who controls the art and science of building, the industrial designer integrates the art and science of contemporary industrial production. He is concerned with the appearance, performance, and production of the goods for whose design he is responsible. Through the successive stages of research analysis, and solution, he is constantly aware of the human sensibilities known to business men as sales resistance. Also he considers the form and function of the proposed product from the details of production engineering to its ultimate use.

During this process, the sciences of time and motion study, physics and chemistry, household science, psychology, economics, etc., may each contribute toward the specific purpose and setting of the product in use and for maintenance.

The practice of industrial design from this point can include in its scope the design of a package for the product and an advertising program in keeping with its character or potentialities. Indeed, almost as many Canadian dollars must wend their way to industrial designers in the U.S. through commissions for package design as for product design.

That machine-made products have an honest and fine beauty of their own, whether it be a baseball bat or a threshing machine, is becoming a recognized fact, and a part of the mental climate of our thinking.

The complex nature of industrial design has made it a subject for special study, and its significance toward our standard of living a matter for the existence of a new profession. One successful industrial designer, for instance, employs up to 200 people and the annual sales value of the products he designs amounts to $10,000,000.

A Little Out of Hand

By its nature, the profession of industrial design rides between those of architecture and engineering. Many architects have been asked by clients or manufacturers to design the equipment of architecture. And this may vary from furniture to lighting fixtures or entail suggestions for new forms of metal windows or heating systems. It is not uncommon for architects to design silverware, crockery and fabrics. In fact many of the more admirable industrial designers are architects who turned to industrial design as a more lucrative livelihood, and to others simply as a livelihood during the last depression.

Particularly in the field of invention, mechanical engineers and physicists made notable contributions toward the scope of design. Professionally, the business gets a little out of hand at times, and industrial designers have been known to employ architects to make it possible for them to engage in the architectural profession.

In order to set standards of design and to institute codes of professional practice and conduct, it has become necessary for responsible men to seek a means of controlling the practice of industrial design in the interests of everyone. For industrial design, even more than architecture, affects us as we live, work, play, and travel. It may easily become the most controversial as well as the most popular of the arts.

In Great Britain, critics such as Herbert Read and periodicals such as *Art and Industry* have recorded the battle of the styles and the substance of design to good effect. They stand today as having the first professional body of industrial designers, the Society of Industrial Artists. Their government Council of Industrial Design has undertaken to collect and display their work and to organize training centres near industries. Probably the finest exhibition on our subject since that in the Crystal Palace of 1851 in London, was their "Britain Can Make It" exhibition at the Victoria & Albert Museum of 1946 in London. If not before, we can expect another in 1951.

The year 1946 also marks the date of the first major steps taken towards the development of industrial design in Canada. This writer was asked to present the Canadian part of an international picture of industrial design in a special issue of *The Architectural Review* in October, 1946. Having been in this country for a fortnight at that time, one was naturally an expert! However, industry or nuisance value, call it what you will, made up for familiarity. And out of about fifty photographs available at that time or made especially for the purpose, seven Canadian products were illustrated.

Out of this experience two principal factors appeared. There was the obvious need for the organization of design information. Another was simply the need for design in Canada, which would be both good design and Canadian. Toward the realization of both of these aspects of the problem, there was the need for design instruction for the public, the manufacturers and for those who would design.

At this writing one is able to report some progress towards fulfilment of these ideas and ideals. It has been hard but happy work. In the fall of 1946, I was permitted, nay encouraged, to introduce an industrial design problem within the Architectural design program of the University of Toronto School of Architecture. This has since been increased to two and has proven a valuable training in the contemporary philosophy of design. It provided also an alternative future for an excessive number of prospective architects. With the design work were given four lectures which have happily led the Art class to be converted into a design laboratory. Result of this effort went on tour with our other work in the annual universities exchange exhibitions and found an immediate response in the departments of architecture at McGill, Manitoba and British Columbia Universities, now doing similar work.

Ten of us formed an affiliation of Canadian Industrial Designers, which, while largely a letterhead, had the effect of attracting other designers who saw it publicized in a travelling exhibition sponsored by the National Film Board.

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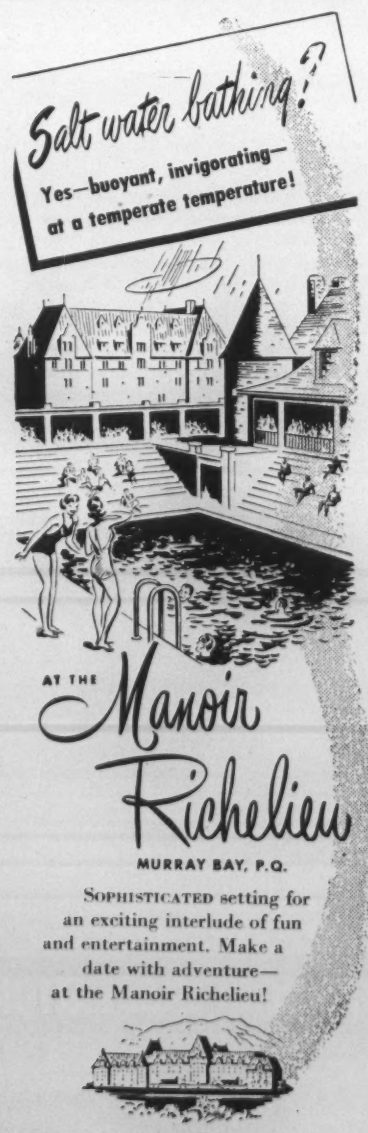

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Redesign of Moffatt "Handichef" to include a built-in oven. It is intended to replace the separate oven and grill shown below. Designer of the new product was H. D. Falls, third-year student in School of Architecture at the University of Toronto.

the possibilities and prospects of industrial design in Canada appeared in a special issue of the *Journal of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada* for July 1947, entitled "Design in Industry." This journal was well received in Britain and the United States and did much for Canadian prestige in this field. It created a level of expectancy that we are determined not to disappoint.

With Donald Buchanan, who left the National Film Board to direct it, we were able to form a design index within the National Gallery. Its standards for design in industry are based on those drafted for our University of Toronto course, and, in simple form have been published in the December issue of *Canadian Art*. More pertinently, they have been sent to our manufacturers who are invited to submit photographs. The purpose of this Index is to provide the source of information needed and to encourage endeavors towards better design. It includes a photographic file of selected products denoting the designer, the manufacturer and a description of the content of the product. Its scope is devoted to products designed and manufactured in Canada.

Association Under Way

"To promote and foster a high standard of design in industrial products . . . ." the Association of Canadian Industrial Designers is well under way. Its title is granted, its charter is nearing its final form, and there are an encouraging number of applications for membership waiting to be considered. Among its honorary members will be the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey and Professors Allcut and Madill, heads of the U. of T. faculties of Mechanical Engineering and Architecture, respectively, who have pledged their support.

This body of Canadian designers will have codes of practice and become the authoritative source of reference for the training and practice of industrial designers. Located as it is in the centre of Canadian industry, it may well be that Toronto will see its university create a professorship to provide a program utilizing its facilities for such education and training. No adequate course exists in Canada at the present time.

Meanwhile, on February 6 of this year, this writer sat with the relevant government departments in Ottawa to form another permanent body known at the moment as the Advisory Committee on Industrial Design, but which, it is to be hoped, will become the Canadian Council of Industrial Design. Its existence and some of its proposals were approved on April 22 by the Governor General. These included five $1,500 scholarships to the Institute of Design in Chicago. They will be available to university graduates of architecture and engineering. To focus progress to date, $15,000 was provided for an exhibit at the August Canadian National Exhibition in the General Exhibits Building. This will be entitled, "Design in Industry" and will be presented by the National Gallery of Canada and the University of Toronto. It will be both creative and educational.

This month of May will see three other events of note related to our subject. For the public, the consumer, a booklet published by the National Gallery entitled "Design Quiz." It will illustrate products selected by a committee under the writer's chairmanship with Charles Comfort as the artist, Freda James as the interior decorator, and Melissa Lockwood as the housewife. It poses the question "Which do you prefer?", offers leading questions, and shows the committee's choice on the last page. For the manufacturers, a part of the C.N.E. exhibit will be on view in the Royal York Hotel during the conferences of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

For the international buyers of industrial products, Canada's first International Trade Fair will open in the C.N.E. Coliseum on May 31 for a fortnight. Manufacturers and industrial designers from all parts of the world will make industrial design history at our door.

This article will be the first comprehensive report of the events mentioned and will necessarily come as news to many. But readers of this paper need not be reminded of its significance with regard to our national culture and economy. And the recent legislation designed to encourage the manufacture of more industrial products in Canada would seem to provide the possibility for employment of the industrial design ability we have at hand. It only remains for our manufacturers to appreciate the suggestion that "Good Design is Good Business."

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New Listings of High Quality For Discerning Youngsters

By SARAH POPPET

STORY-TELLER POEMS—by Rowena Bennett—*Winston*—$2.50.

ROWENA BENNETT has a way of talking in verse about things like giraffes, freight trains, grumbling trucks, clocks, squirrels and storms that puts her in direct communication with a child. "Story Teller Poems" is a generous collection of some of her gems that have appeared in youngsters' and parents' magazines.

The rhythm of Rowena Bennett's verses, the fancy of her imagery, and the music of her words fairly sing to youngsters of the wonder of their own world. The poems will set their imagination adrift on ripples of lyricism when parents and children take turns reading them aloud.

Here is "Smoke Animals":

Out of the factory chimney, tall,
Great black animals like to crawl.
They push each other and shove and crowd.
They nose the wind and claw a cloud,
And they walk right out on the empty sky
With their tails all curled and their heads held high;
But their terrible fierceness is just a joke
For they're only made of a puff of smoke.

And "The Steam Shovel":

The steam digger
Is much bigger
Than the biggest beast I know.
He snorts and roars
Like the dinosaurs
That lived long years ago.

He crouches low
On his tractor paws
And scoops the dirt up
With his jaws;
Then swings his long
Stiff neck around
And spits it out
Upon the ground . . .

Donald Cooke's frequent illustrations give the artistic parallel to the imaginativeness of the words.

LITTLE FU—by Raymond Creekmore—*Macmillan*—$2.00.

Fu, a little boy who lives in northern China, tells by story and pictures about his first trip down the Min River to Foochow for the big market. There his father will sell the tea that he has grown. They travel past dangerous rapids, meet many odd river craft, dodge river pirates and finally come to the big harbor where Fu's father buys a new motor boat with steel sides for the trip home. The pictures will give young readers (and listeners), aged 6 to 8, a mass of interesting detail about Chinese life.

"Johnny-Jump-Up"

CAPTAIN JUNIPER—by Margaret Ann Hubbard—*Macmillan*—$2.50.

Fitz and David, two American boys living in Duluth in 1870, become involved in the shipping activity on Lake Superior. When they overhear the plans of lake pirates to attack merchant ships they set out to trap the villains. Their efforts make an exciting story and a good introduction for readers 9 to 14 in age to an important period in the development of America. Colorful characters assist or thwart the boys and keep young reader interest at a high pitch.

THE DAREDEVIL—by Leland Sillman—*Winston*—$2.75.

Red-blooded boys (10 to 14) will follow excitedly the adventures of Rusty Pearson, who chapter by chapter demonstrates super energy and a facility for hitting a pack of trouble at the drop of a hat. At the summer camp his father runs Rusty's scrapes with his dog King, come from bad luck and circumstance rather than mischievousness. But the boy and his devoted friend win through in the end.

THE KING NOBODY WANTED—by Norman F. Langford—*Ryerson*—$2.75.

The wonderful narrative of the life of Jesus, based on the four Gospels with authentic descriptive details of customs of the times, is presented for "boys and girls of upper elementary school age." It is a superb job of typography, of story telling with direct and simple language, and of imaginative, colorful illustrating. And the religious point is got over too. Young readers will gain a coherent and reverent notion of the great story and an informative account of the people of Jesus' times. It is a beautiful book in the telling and in the showing. The author is an editor at the United Church Publishing House; the artist is John Lear, a Philadelphia art director.

"If I Were a Pilgrim Child"

"The Steam Shovel." Illustrations on this page by Donald Cooke from Rowena Bennett's "Story Teller Poems."

BLUE SPRING FARM—by Claire Huchet Bishop—*Macmillan*—$2.25.

This is a story of a summer camp farm for boys and girls. What adds spice to the characters gathered there is the presence of two recent arrivals from France — Denis and his sister Anne-Marie. They and the American youngsters exchange ideas, sell each other on each other, camp out, run a tractor and do other farm chores — and of course, practise music. Last year the author wrote the famous "Pancakes-Paris." For boys and girls 10-12.

THE GETTING BETTER BOOK—by Edgar Hadley—*Macmillan*—$2.50.

This is a handbook for young convalescents. It suggests games, puzzles, tricks, tests, drawing devices, etc., in fact, anything to help while away the time while marking it in bed.

DAUGHTER OF THE MOUNTAINS—by Louise Rankin—*Macmillan*—$3.00.

The locale will be new to nearly 100 per cent of Canadian readers (especially girls 11-15). It is the Jelep La Pass area of far-away Tibet. Moma, a brave young native, goes on a long search through the mountains for her stolen dog, a special one from Lasha. Both the author and illustrator, Kurt Weise, know the country from first hand experience. Strange and difficult lands, people with curious customs, moments of great suspense—all are packed in the volume.

(*Continued on next page*)

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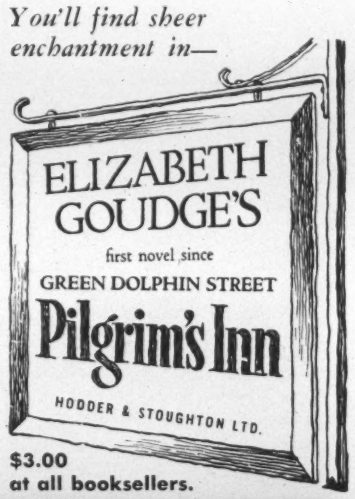

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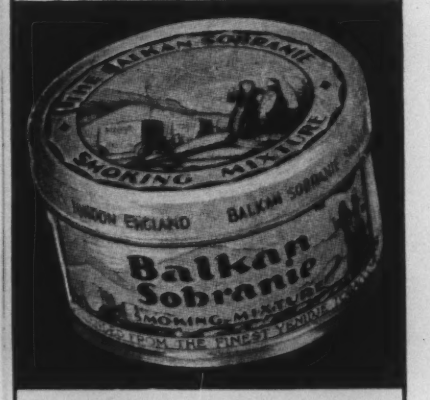

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THE BOOKSHELF

Mr. Haydn Knows the Formula And Unblushingly Uses It

By JOHN H. YOCOM

PILGRIM'S INN—by Elizabeth Goudge —*Musson*—$3.00.

THE wooded area in beautiful southwest Hampshire gives this story an atmosphere that seems to build up page by page. In addition, an old estate and a nearby, run-down hostel that had been used by 15th century pilgrims, called the Herb of Grace, make such an insistent backdrop that the pace of any action up front is consequently slowed down. And nearly all characterization is affected, if not completely changed, by this atmosphere.

Back of the thin postwar plot is an 85-year-old, matriarchal grandmother. Others take their places within this frame of reference: the old mystical woods and the old buildings, and the old lady. Her son, an invalided general, and his noisy, adventurous family restore the ancient inn to its pilgrim-days' condition. His wife, Nadine, is just getting back on the domestic tracks after a sojourn on the siding with her dashing, ex-pilot actor nephew. A strange house-boat pair, victims of an Enoch Arden tragedy, stop by and join the goings-on—a riot of youngsters and a miscellany of servants, nannies and relatives.

Their continuous genteel gregariousness becomes a bit tedious, for most of the time they are getting together in groups, or even alone with wood spirits and animals, to drink deeply of the mystical atmosphere that eventually resolves all their problems. Elizabeth Goudge's ("Green Dolphin Street") following will undoubtedly find the homely qualities of "Pilgrim's Inn" with its delightful descriptions and gentle characters most satisfying and inspiriting.

THE TIME IS NOON—by Hiram Haydn —*Ambassador*—$4.00.

AS A publishing house senior editor, Hiram Haydn ought to know what makes a book a best-selling natural; his own, set at the tail-end of the twenties' Jazz Age and culminating in the Market Crash, has all the ingredients, all the devices, and all the glossings that make for a current success. The continuing element is the philosophical searchings of a generation which has reached its high noon. Actually the young gods are at a twilight, a *Gotterdammerung*. However, a catastrophic twilight of Flaming Youth is good box office: the frequency of extended sex fantasies and sudden sex realities, callowness passing for ideals, speak-easies and bathtub gin, college life and anti-Semitism; in effect, the intimacies and brutalities of uninhibited youngsters. As a further inducement the book is physically large in ink and paper (561).

For polishings and/or paddings, Mr. Haydn has interpolated generously with quotations (Pater, Auden, Machiavelli, Mussolini, Stock Exchange bulletins) and even Gertrude Steinish dream-world comments of his own. But the raw thoughts are still laid bare to catch the widest possible audience even if the book's thesis and plan are over its head.

And what is the plan? Six young people worry themselves in and out of billowing philosophies, immoral behavior, and leftist doctrines fumbling alternately through the confusion of Big Business and liberalism (and the first stirrings of U.S. Communism). Meanwhile, the pervading suspense of the plan, incidentally the best in it, is too frequently strained, the dramatic irony in the cocksure speeches of the tycoons before the crash too patently corny. (A minor complaint is Haydn's puzzling use of pronouns. After a mid-chapter break a reader is in the dark about "he" and "she.")

And what of the six main characters? Just what you'd expect. Against each other and within themselves they are by turns weak and strong but too many switches threaten them with implausibility. The main pattern of contrast is the spectrum of their moral behavior and social consciousness. At the dark purple end is wealthy, sex-minded, scheming Charley Hoyt, who likes more than a dash of sadism with his eroticism. Then comes mother-dominated, introverted, weak Lathrop Stone. In the middle is broad-shouldered, all-American, handsome Tom Robinson with mid-western loyalties and somewhat dull, abstract thinking. Of the two leading women, Harriet Hawthorne is aloof, sophisticated and capricious with her mentality and senses alert to all stimuli affecting her vanity and smooth body, while Sand Warren, generous with her sympathies, can be openly defiant or openly passionate. At the spectrum's red end is the idealistic Jew, Sol. But for any sensitivity of character in any of them there is a carload of hard-boiled qualities.

The story's locale covers every conceivable spot Flaming Youth operated in during the twenties; New England colleges, Florida beaches, Harlem, Greenwich Village, the tourist points of Paris.

The plot rambles uneconomically with fumblings and even out-and-out breaks filled in with quotations. As an enlightened record of the era the book is only fair, for it's too one-sided. Scott Fitzgerald is still to be reckoned with. As a novel, it's a best-seller by a man who ought to know how to make one.

New Listings

(*Continued from page 22*)

CANADIAN SUMMER—by Hilda van Stockum—*Macmillan*—$3.00.

Canadian young people may acquire a new wonder about familiar woodland things, such as one might find north of Montreal, through the eyes of American children who live there for a time. The old house has few conveniences but the young members fall in love with it, Canada's pines and lakes, animals, and delightful French Canadian neighbors. There are several illustrations by the author.

THE BOOK OF NATURE HOBBIES—by Ted Pettit—*Oxford*—$4.00.

As soon as a member of the family has picked an outdoor hobby—bird watching, photography, wild flower gardening, fishing, nature crafts, etc. —this book could become a good introductory guide. In some cases it tells pretty much the whole story. A remarkable amount of information has been gathered into one volume and will prove of value to every member of the family, be he or she interested in such things as catching butterflies, tying flies, making an aquarium, bird houses, or costume shell jewellery. Tested ideas and instructions are combined with easy-to-follow drawings.

RANGER, Sea Dog of the Royal Mounted—By Charles S. Strong—*Winston*—$2.75.

With Kurt Wiese's excellent illustrations, this unusual story of a Samoyede dog and his young master involved in a series of mysteries and adventures with the R.C.M.P. in the northland and aboard their ship *St. Roch* is jampacked with excitement for all Canadian boys 10-15.

THE WITCH OF SCRAPFAGGOT GREEN — by Patricia Gordon — *Macmillan* — $3.00.

Just before the invasion the G.I.'s bulldozer upturned the soil around the twins' English village. Then mysteries began to happen: chickens were found in rabbit hutches and rabbits in chick pens, church bells chimed in reverse in the dead of night, etc. The twins were in on a witch hunt; a witch had been buried at the green three hundred years before. William Pene du Bois' ("Twenty-One Balloons") illustrations are as exciting as the story for youngsters 9-14.

TICKTOCK AND JIM—by Keith Robertson — *Winston* — $2.75.

Jim chose an old and limping, but genuine, Texas mustang, instead of a gold watch. When Ticktock, the mustang, was revived, Jim ran a new type pony express, walked spang into a mystery and tricked some conspirators. For boys 9-14.

AT SNUG HARBOR INN — by Alta Hamerson Seymour — *Ryerson* — $3.00.

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RECORD REVIEW

Double Concerto by Heifetz

By JOHN L. WATSON

BY MEANS of an ingenious engineering trick, Victor have recorded the Bach Double Violin Concerto in D Minor with Jascha Heifetz playing both parts. (DM1136) According to their professional apologist this was done to obtain "a truly unified musical interpretation". Personally, I think it was done, tongue-in-cheek, largely for its publicity value, and listening to the results, I'm not sure that it was a good idea to begin with. Surely contrast, rather than similarity, in technique and musical conception is what gives the Double Concerto its peculiarly vital flavor! With Heifetz playing both parts, the music loses that "stereophonic" quality which helps to give it three-dimensional reality. The third member of the trio, the orchestra—conducted by Franz Waxman—is miserably inadequate and the recording is inclined to be dead.

This Concerto was written in the wonderfully prolific Cöthen period, when the Calvinism of his patron restricted Bach to the composition of secular music and before the same patron's ill-considered marriage banished his protégé to the suspicious atmosphere of the Thomaskirche. If it is not among Bach's most "significant" compositions, it is thoroughly pleasant to listen to—especially the middle movement where the two fiddles take the spotlight and relegate the orchestra to the background. Music as good as this deserves better recording.

Ravel's Waltzes

Ravel's "Valses Nobles et Sentimentales", which were once radical enough to be jeered at, now seem to belong to a half-forgotten age—the captivating and fragrantly corrupt age of Proust and Anatole France, when a serious composer could suggest on the title page of his music that it expressed " . . . *le plaisir delicieux et toujours nouveau d'une occupation inutile*".

The Waltzes were written in imitation of Schubert's Op. 50 and Op. 77 but they are spiced with Gallic wit and irony and that curious mixture of sentimentality and cynicism which Ravel exhibited whenever he dabbled in three-quarter time. Originally composed for piano, they were later used as the basis for a charming ballet entitled "Adelaïde, ou le Langage des Fleurs".

From Hellenic Infatuation

The even more charming ballet "Daphnis and Chloe" was the expression of Ravel's romantic infatuation with things Hellenic. It was composed in 1912 for Diaghileff and danced by Nijinsky and Karsavina. The "Valses" and "Daphnis and Chloe, Suite No. 1", are the subject of the new Victor album (DM1143) in which they are performed by the San Francisco Symphony, conducted by Pierre Monteux, a friend and colleague of the composer and an acknowledged expert on the nice old-fashioned music of the Impressionist and post-Impressionist schools. The "Waltzes" come off rather well, but "Daphnis and Chloe" is less colorful than it ought to be—in fact in places it is downright murky. However, the Suite No. 1 was in need of recording (inferior though it is to No. 2) and this is, I think, the first American pressing. The last side is devoted to a fine performance of Debussy's rather sombre "Sarabande", the slow movement of the suite "Pour le Piano", orchestrated by Ravel.

Bernstein's Ballet

"Facsimile", the short ballet by Leonard Bernstein, is called, for reasons best known to the composer, a "Choreographic Essay". It appears to be an attempt to portray in music and dance the sterile emotional atmosphere of a sophisticated love-affair of triangular pattern. I am quite prepared to believe that the attempt succeeds admirably; the music is sterile enough, heaven knows, for all its flashes of brilliance and wit and its clever orchestration. I can't help thinking that Mr. Bernstein would compose better music if he stopped trying to be so clever.

"Facsimile" has been recorded on Victor DM1142 by the N.B.C. Symphony conducted by the composer. The performance and the recording are sharp and brittle as befits the music.

"Allegro"

The story of "Allegro", you will recall, concerns a young doctor who gives up a lucrative practice among the Park Avenue neurotics to devote himself to the poor. The libretto was written by Oscar Hammerstein and the music by Richard Rodgers, which up to now has always been a guarantee of good things. Judging by the price of the seats, this show must be as phenomenally successful as its predecessors but, after listening to the recordings of the hit songs, sung by members of the original cast, on Victor K11, I am at a loss to account for this. The lyrics are stupid, the singing is atrocious, the orchestrations are inept, the playing is incompetent, and—worst of all—there are not ten bars of singable melody in the whole score. Of the eleven songs recorded in the album, only the popular "So Far" is remotely tuneful and even it is so disagreeably sung as to be barely recognizable.

New Singles

The new singles include two rather spectacular and not very musical pressings by the First Piano Quartet: Bach's "Jesu Joy of Man's Desiring" and "Rejoice, Beloved Christians", and Liszt's "La Campanella " (12-0206); and the rowdy Second Hungarian Rhapsody (12-0251); a sparkling and dramatic recording of the arias "L'altra notte in fondo al mare" from "Mefistofele" and the "Bird Song" from "Pagliacci" sung with tremendous enthusiasm by Licia Albanese (11-9848); and a fine interpretation of Schubert's "Standchen" and "Liebesbotschaft" by Dorothy Maynor (10-1372).

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LONDON LETTER

Historians Decide to Let the Countess Wear Her Garter

By P. O'D.

London.

IT is always pleasant to find history coming to the rescue of the legend. So many historians spend their time pedantically picking the romantic plums out of the pudding and throwing them away as indigestible, that soon, if they had their way, there would be nothing left but dull and soggy dough. Of course what they ought to do is to keep the plums and throw away the pudding, but your really careful historians never do anything so entertaining as that. Now and then, however, it turns out that legend was right, and we can have our plum.

One of the plums that has now been put back in the pudding is the story of that Countess of Salisbury who was careless with her garter—and a good deal else, or ancient gossip belies her. King Edward III picked it up at the ball and fastened it around his own royal leg, just under the left knee. "*Honi soit qui mal y pense,*" says he—possibly with a most unregal wink at the laughing courtiers. And such was the beginning of the Order of the Garter, oldest and noblest of British orders of chivalry, which has just celebrated its 600th anniversary.

For a good many years now—centuries, in fact—historians have been inclined to treat this charming story with scholarly pish-tushes. The learned Ashmole dismissed it, 300 years ago, as a "vulgar" invention. Another Stuart historian described it as "a vain and idle romance, derogatory to the founder and the Order". Modern historians have mostly been inclined to follow in their wake, and the Countess of Salisbury has been regarded by them as having no more historic reality than Robin Hood's Maid Marian.

"Unofficial" Countess

The difficulty was that there was no official Countess of Salisbury at the time, except an elderly lady not in the least likely to be mixed up in that sort of frivolity. But recent research has made clear that there was an "unofficial" Countess of Salisbury, who was no other than Joan, the Fair Maid of Kent, illegally married to the Earl of Salisbury and divorced from him, beloved by the King, and later the wife of the Black Prince. Those were careless times, and she was the sort of light and lovely lady who easily might have had trouble with her garters.

Edward's queen, Philippa, was the first Lady of the Garter, his daughter, the Countess of Bedford, was the second and Joan herself was the third.

Now there are four royal ladies, four at once for the first time in all its long history, the Queen, Queen Mary, Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, and the Princess Elizabeth, who was admitted at the recent celebrations of the 600th anniversary of its foundation, when the Duke of Edinburgh also became a member.

The investiture was carried out in a setting of nobly impressive pageantry such as the Order of the Garter has probably never seen surpassed. It is probable also that the Order has never seen admitted together to its ranks a more attractive young couple than Princess Elizabeth and her husband.

Casual Stop System

One of the oddities about English trains—odd at least to the unfamiliar foreigner—is the communication cord which extends through all the coaches. Anyone can pull it and so bring the train to a halt; but the man who does so had better have a good and sufficient reason, or he will make himself liable to a fine of £5. Not a very serious offence, or a very heavy fine, but enough to stop most people from playing with it.

The reason for the cord is, of course, that English railway coaches are divided into compartments, often without a corridor, and there is no other way in which the passenger in an emergency can stop the train.

The other day a young soldier, going home on leave, pulled the cord as the Glasgow express was speeding past his village. The train stopped, the soldier scampered across the fields to his home, and a following train crashed into the rear of the express killing nearly 30 people.

This tragic occurrence has naturally shaken public confidence in the system, but the railway authorities have been quick to explain that the accident would not have occurred if the rules of the railway had been strictly observed, and the following train had not been admitted to the section of the line until this had been properly cleared.

Someone else had apparently been reckless too. But that is a sort of thing that cannot be ruled out as improbable. Whatever the railway experts may say, there seems to be something very casual and primitive about a system that allows any passenger anywhere at anytime to bring a train to a sudden halt by just pulling down a chain in his compartment.

No Orchids

Censors do not seem to live very happy lives. If they cut an occasional cuss-word or too lively a bit of love-making out of a film or a play, they are denounced as mediaeval obscurantists. If they don't censor—well, they can get into trouble again, and their critics want to know what is the sense of keeping that sort of iron dog to guard the front door.

Recently a film called "No Orchids for Miss Blandish" has been shown in London. Film critics have risen up as one man and one woman to ask what the Censor was thinking of to let it get by. "It has all the morals of an alley-cat and all the sweetness of a sewer" says one. Worse still, they say it is dull.

Dr. Edith Summerskill, president of the Association of Married Women, has called on its members to protest against the exhibition of the film. She says it will have "a deplorable effect on the family circle."

Altogether Miss Blandish seems to be getting very few orchids indeed. When the funeral takes place, as is likely to happen soon, there will be no flowers. The worst of it is that she is entirely English. Hollywood cannot be blamed for this story which, in the words of one film critic, "for sheer brutality, vulgarity, and viciousness, can seldom have been excelled in any studio."

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FILM PARADE

As Spy Story "The Iron Curtain" Is Exciting Entertainment

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

IN SPITE of fierce resistance from Communist-led groups in the United States, "The Iron Curtain" opened simultaneously in five hundred different centres across the continent.

It is, of course, impossible to argue with convinced Left Wingers on the subject of "The Iron Curtain". They will point to minor deviations from the original story to prove that it is completely false and resent it all the more bitterly where its facts are beyond disproval. They are equally ready to support the Soviet in any of its undertakings and to protest and threaten when any of its undertakings are exposed. So that any attempt to rebate the justification of "The Iron Curtain" is, to borrow a parallel from H. G. Wells, like trying to fight a man without a face.

On one point, however, the critics of "The Iron Curtain" have some ground for complaint. The Soviet espionage agents are such obvious villains here that if anything like them had appeared in Ottawa even our ingenuously friendly Canadian government might have been expected to take alarm long before the Gouzenko story broke. It is hardly fair to the intelligence of the Kremlin group to suggest that it would send abroad the sort of representative who invites investigation on sight.

There are other divergencies from the actual story in the screen version. The Ottawa press did not fail Igor Gouzenko entirely when he went to it with his incredible story. They didn't to be sure take it seriously; but it was a member of the press who finally got him in touch with the protective authorities. Nor did Gouzenko remain in his apartment to be trapped by the Soviet agents when they came to search it. Like a sensible man he took refuge with his family in the apartment of a neighbor. It is a question whether this conventional "screen treatment" really adds anything to the original story. From the moment he removed the espionage documents from the Soviet files till the Mounted Police appeared in his apartment, Gouzenko's actual predicament was desperate and unlikely enough to satisfy almost any movie-goer.

These are minor points of difference however. Basically "The Iron Curtain" is as authentic as it is terrifying. Simply as a spy-story it would be highly satisfactory entertainment, if it didn't carry with it the disquieting implication that in a modern society—and specifically our own—faith and natural goodwill are simply there to be exploited as political idiocy. If in addition to entertainment "The Iron Curtain" happens to be the deadliest kind of anti-Communist propaganda the Communist groups can hardly object (though they will) to the pattern of infiltration and betrayal it presents. After all it's a Marxian invention.

Dana Andrews gives a straightforward portrayal of Igor Gouzenko. There is, however, no real exploration, either in the script or in Dana Andrews' performance of the motives that led Gouzenko, thoroughly indoctrinated as he must have been, to commit his act of treason; for however justified, it *was* treason in the traditional sense of the word. As his dilemma grew and pressed on him, he must have been the loneliest and most terrified man in the world. But there is nothing to indicate the point at which he made his final decision between two almost equally appalling alternatives. Was he prompted in the end by fear, courage, faith, or sheer desperation? The film has very little light to throw on this point, surely one of the most interesting in the whole extraordinary story.

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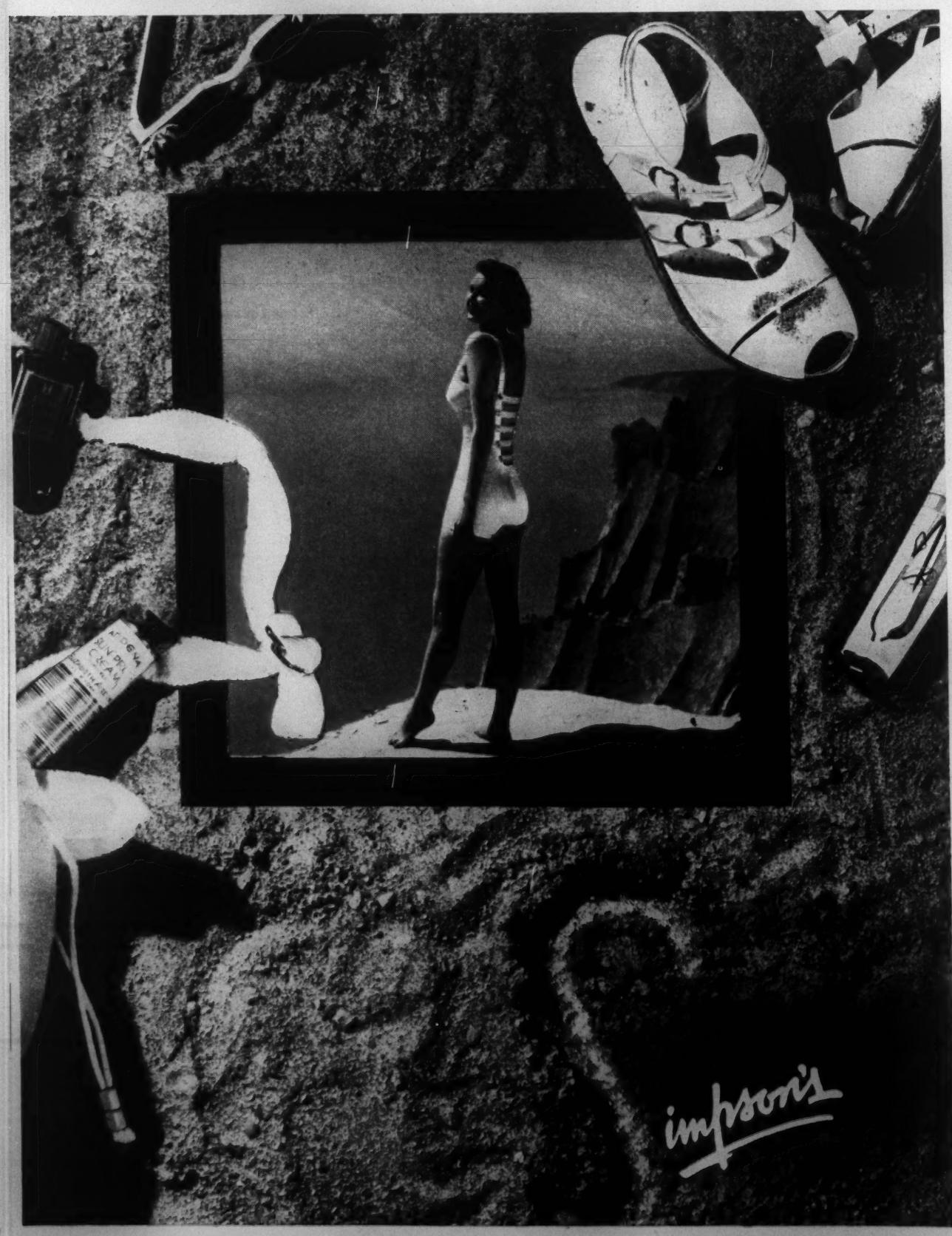

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Adult Movie Trade

"All My Sons" is a film intended for what is known as the adult movie trade; yet it is likely to give most of the adults who attend it an uncomfortable feeling that they aren't enjoying it as much as they should. They've been protesting for years about the shallowness and folly of the average commercial film and about its continuous evasion of ideas and the sense of moral responsibility. And now "All My Sons" comes along and presents not only a moral problem but a full set of answers, so that logically it should have them sitting on the edge of their seats.

Only they aren't. They are sitting back as usual on the ends of their spines, taking only a moderate interest in the problem and a tempered satisfaction in the solution.

Briefly it is about an up-and-coming plane manufacturer (Edward G. Robinson) who, rather than lose his contract and his fine new business, ships a consignment of defective parts overseas. Twenty-odd planes crash and there is an investigation. The magnate, however, manages to get himself re-established as a respectable citizen. One son commits suicide as the result of the unfortunate publicity. The other, returning home, decides to investigate the story. When he finally uncovers the facts he feels it his moral duty to force his father to face the truth about himself. He is so successful in this that the old man goes upstairs and shoots himself.

"All My Sons" presents a genuine, if considerably manipulated moral problem and it is honestly acted. The trouble is that its stage origin is always in plain sight; and while moral problems retain their urgency in the hands of living actors, they tend to go a little flat in the flatter medium, where discussion, however dramatic, can never take the place of drama. There's a touch of priggishness, as well, about its conclusions. No one, for instance, investigates the son's moral responsibility for persuading his father to blow his brains out.

SWIFT REVIEW

THE BIG CLOCK. Slickly handled screen version of the Kenneth Fearing novel about a detective magazine sleuth who is assigned to trail himself as a murderer. With Charles Laughton, Ray Milland.

THREE DARING DAUGHTERS. Jose Iturbi (screen version) and Jeannette MacDonald with three beaming juveniles load this Pasternak production with so much charm that only juveniles could digest it.

SITTING PRETTY. Clifton Webb as a resourceful baby-sitter who loathes babies makes this an unusually diverting domestic comedy. With Maureen O'Hara, Robert Young.

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Jeanne Merrill, as she will appear in the title role in the Royal Conservatory Opera School's presentation of "Rosalinda," May 31 to June 12. Miss Merrill also sang the title role in the Broadway production of the opera.

WORLD OF WOMEN

Theatre of Enchanting Despots

Rosalinda is typical of the roles created for the imperious beauties of the theatre in the middle and late 19th century. The famous Hortense Schneider, who died in Paris at the age of ninety in 1920, was the first to create the type of great diva to whom princes and the *beau monde* did homage . . . Johann Strauss, in composing his waltz-opera, "*Die Fledermaus*"—"Rosalinda" is the Max Reinhardt version of it adapted into English—was interpreting the spirit of an age of extravagance, frivolity and ornate pretensions in modes and manners. It is *opera bouffe*, exactly suited to the Vienna of Franz Joseph, when hearts were light and gay, when romance and youthful hopes soared on champagne and in an ecstasy of Viennese waltzes . . . Strauss' operetta has been revived again and again, still has the sparkle and intoxicating spirit of the champagne which bubbles through its theme.

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

CIVIC GOVERNMENT

Needed: Women Trained in Municipal Affairs

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

"A PEOPLE may prefer a free government but if, from indolence or carelessness, or cowardice, or want of public spirit, they are unequal to the exertions necessary for preserving it . . . they are unlikely long to enjoy it." Canadian women are beginning to recognize the truth of this statement of John Stuart Mill and to realize that if we want to protect our homes, our families and our freedom we must not only take an interest but an active part in the government of our country.

Perhaps the best place for women to gain experience in public affairs is in their own home towns, to work for more efficient local government and better communities in which to live and to bring up their children. Our municipal governments are nearest to us and touch most closely our personal lives. And here there is the greatest need for reorganization and reforms. Yet municipal politics claim the interest of only a small percentage of the people.

From every point of view our municipal governing bodies are important. They are greater in number and they have more elected representatives. Some 4,000 local governments control the affairs of the incorporated municipalities in which more than 93 per cent of Canadians live. In most of these municipalities there are also elected school boards. In all upwards of 35,000 Canadians are serving in local governments and on school boards. This compares with about 750 elected to our provincial and federal governments. If women assume their full civic responsibilities, not only must every one of us become keenly interested and well informed as to municipal matters but we must choose and train and elect at least 17,500 women to hold public office, to serve in municipal governments and to act on school boards. Surely here is a challenge!

Big Spenders

Local governments have a special claim on our interest and support because they spend huge sums of our money. Municipalities collect and disburse more than $300 millions a year. Usually the total is as much or more than is spent by provincial governments. It is our personal concern to make certain that this money is administered in a democratic way, that it goes for the things we want. It is of utmost importance to our pocketbooks that we see that it is efficiently managed, that we get as much as possible for our money.

Civic governments are important also because their affairs affect so intimately and so frequently the daily life of the average citizen. In the larger cities the activities of governing bodies touch almost every phase of home and family life, the education of children; the amount paid in taxes on homes; fire and police protection; garbage and ashes collection; condition and cleanliness of streets; hospitals, health and public welfare services; playgrounds and recreational facilities; libraries; parks, and many others. Even in rural areas where their responsibilities are fewer, local governments have to do with schools, roads, bridges, many matters dealing with health, policing, and so forth.

Notwithstanding the importance of the work of municipal governments, most Canadians do not take any interest in community affairs nor any part in local politics. A study covering a five-year period revealed that in only one large city in Canada did more than 50 per cent of the eligible voters use their franchise. In the average community only about one-third of those who are on the voters' list go to the polls. The result is that our municipal governing bodies are not elected by the citizens as a whole but by a minority group. We are allowing one-third of the people to choose the representatives who make the decisions and form the policies which so profoundly affect our lives.

The School Boards

This apathy is a danger to our democratic way of life. For example, elected school boards hire and fire the teachers who do so much to mould the lives of our children. If two-thirds of us do not even take the trouble to vote, it could happen that one day we would find that in our own community the majority of the school board belonged to a party whose avowed policy is to undermine our way of life. Then of course they could fire our teachers and replace them with teachers of their own party. If we want democratic local politics we are going to have to shoulder our full civic responsibilities. Many women are only too willing to do this but they are puzzled as to how to get started. How can we prepare ourselves to play our full part?

First, we must become informed. Of course in all parts of Canada there are a few keenly interested, patriotic women who are taking an important part in the public life of their communities. But the average woman frankly acknowledges her political ignorance and inexperience. In reality this gives to women a great advantage in starting for, as Disraeli said, "To be conscious that you are ignorant is a great step toward knowledge."

At the start we want to get a clear picture of our existing system. What laws govern municipalities? What are the powers of local governments? How may they raise money? What laws may they enact? What are their functions and duties? If you know the answers to these questions you will know why taxes on your home are high, why advances in education are hobbled, why conditions in some schools across Canada are a menace to the health of our children. You will find out why grants to worthy public welfare projects are cut and why support cannot be obtained from your civic government for worth while charities. You will discover that our laws are outdated, that the powers of municipalities and their sources of income have remained much the same as they were at the time of Confederation while demands on this income have been continuously increasing. A situation now exists in which there are injustices and inequities. If a recession in business comes our present system may prove unworkable.

We want to know also our responsibilities as citizens. Who can vote in municipal elections? How do names get on voters' lists? Who may run for office? How are candidates nominated? What is the procedure in elections? How is the secret ballot protected? What matters must be submitted to the people for a vote? What electors are entitled to vote on these by-laws?

How can this information be obtained? Obviously the best way is to have every woman's organization set aside a part of its program for the study of these vital matters. With this thought in mind we looked for material which might be used as a sort of text book for such studies. We found nothing. Municipal matters appear to have been neglected by writers and educators. However, the Canadian Association for Adult Education (340 Jarvis Street, Toronto)—which prepares material for

WATCH YOUR WEIGHT

1. **Once you're over 30, it pays to** *watch your weight.*

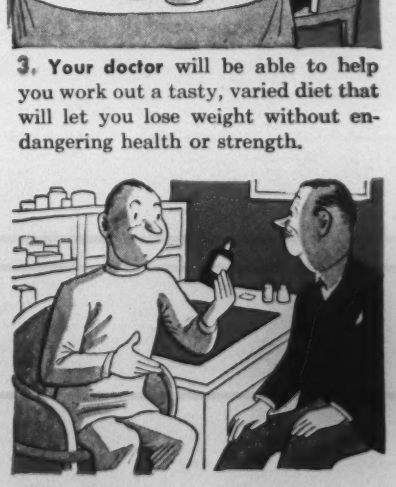
Under 30, a little overweight may be an advantage. But statistics show that when you are older, overweight is often associated with heart disease, kidney ailments, high blood pressure, diabetes, and other diseases.

So, if you're overweight, give some thought to protecting your health by bringing your weight down.

2. **See your doctor** first, so he can check your physical condition, suggest approved methods for losing weight, and advise you how much to lose.

3. **Your doctor** will be able to help you work out a tasty, varied diet that will let you lose weight without endangering health or strength.

4. **He may also ask** you about the type of work you do, so that he can advise you on the kind and amount of exercise you may take.



5. **It's wise** not to use reducing drugs, or to try special diets unless your own doctor recommends them. They may do *you* more harm than good.

6. **Once your weight** is down to normal, try to keep it there. Remember that one step toward a longer, healthier life is *watching your weight.*

To bring you other helpful information about your weight, Metropolitan has prepared a free booklet called "Overweight and Underweight." It includes suggested low-calorie menus, and reducing exercises.

Address your request to Booklet Dept. 58T, Canadian Head Office, Ottawa.

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Together with other feminine fashions, hair styles have undergone radical changes. Coiffures tend to conceal the ears; to give the hair a forward movement. Left, brushed softly across the brow with ends turned under and combed forward. Right, a soft, yet sculptured brunette coiffure that is almost cap-like. By Michel of Helena Rubinstein.

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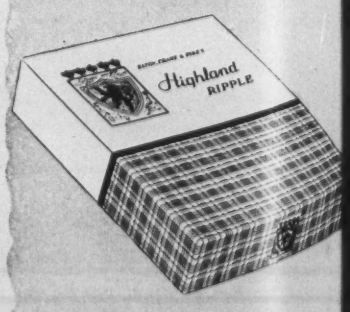

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use of adult study groups — has hinted that if sufficient demand arises a course of studies on municipal matters might be made available in convenient form. In other words if enough of us are serious in our desire to study and we want to have authentic information, we can get it by asking for it. But we must ask now if we want it for next winter's programs of our societies and organizations for it takes time to have such material prepared and published.

When we have this background of knowledge, the next step is to gain an insight into the activities of municipalities, to find out how they actually work. Some keen women already have done just this. A few women's organizations have appointed reporters or observers who regularly attend meetings of municipal councils and school boards and who report back to their organizations what has taken place. Because of these personal contacts, these organizations have been able to bring to the attention of public authorities the woman's viewpoint, and the needs of the home and the family. Moreover, they have been able to exert an influence in getting reforms and in stimulating interest in worthy public welfare projects. At the same time these women reporters or observers have gained a wide knowledge of the activities of their municipalities. The value of this knowledge already has been recognized and some of them have been put on housing committees, on planning boards and on social welfare boards. The need now is for more and more women to arrive at a similar understanding of the practical working of civic affairs.

When we have a background of knowledge and we are also familiar with how civic bodies now operate, we are ready to study the defects and the weaknesses of the existing system and to make valuable suggestions and recommendations. We will be able also to spot inefficiency, overlapping and other evils which are costing us so many extra tax dollars.

Women in Office

But we cannot afford to stop here. The next step is to choose and train at least 17,500 women who must be in public office if we really assume our full part in civic government. If Canadian women as a whole become sufficiently aroused to study and to gain practical knowledge of civic matters, it should not be difficult to find women who would be willing to hold office. Whenever the rank and file in any movement or organization are well informed and enthusiastic, good leaders spring up, for it becomes a coveted honor to lead such a group.

But how can they be trained? Here is another gap in our educational facilities. There is no course designed to prepare prospective candidates to hold civic office. In the past those to whom we have entrusted the spending of our money and the management of our municipalities have had no training, and many of them have had few qualifications for the job. Consequently they have had to learn the hard way for them and the expensive way for us, by trial and error. Canadian universities are democratic institutions and consequently they provide the courses of study which the people want. University extension courses—or correspondence courses — are instituted whenever there is a persistent demand for them. If enough women—say even 50—express a desire to any university for special training to qualify them to hold civic office, undoubtedly such a course would be made available. Surely we can find many times this number of women in Canada (we need at least 17,500) with the necessary personal qualifications and with the desire to serve their communities, who would be willing to become properly trained for the task.

When we have chosen and trained the women, they still must be elected. First, they have to be nominated. Apathetic as Canadians are about voting, they are even more remiss in the matter of nominations. Usually only a few citizens take any interest in or attend nominations. While the voters make the final decision as to the candidates who are elected, their choice is necessarily narrowed to those who are running for office. Therefore in some respects to take an active part in nominations is even more important than to vote, for it is here that the candidates who will run for office are chosen. Voters have the right to nominate any qualified person for a public office. If we leave this important task to a few people we are inviting danger and we will have no one but ourselves to blame if at one election we find that there are only undesirable candidates for which to vote.

Democracy is government of the people, by the people. If we want to preserve it in Canada, we the people will have to assume the responsibility to make it work.

FASHION

Panniers and Pleats

By VICTORIA CHAPPELLE

EVENING clothes in the London collections owe a great deal to the closing years of the 19th century. This may be due to the fact that designers look back with nostalgia to the 1880's when life seemed to have few problems—if you had enough money—and magnificence in women's dress was a source of immense pleasure to themselves and their husbands, and great profit to their dressmakers. But whatever the cause, it is easy to trace the origin of the wide-skirted dresses with their bodices closely moulded from bust to below the hips, and the massed ruching which trims both the décolletage and the skirt, which Norman Hartnell shows in his collection. Even his panniered dresses owe something to the same influence, as do the Victor Stiebel fish-wife skirts draped up to add width to the hips and importance to the figure.

The lovely ladies of the famous painter Renoir—and even Toulouse-Lautrec's luscious models — wore such evening fashions with nonchalance because they were very little different in silhouette from the clothes they wore by day, stays and all. But it remains to be seen whether the modern woman—to whom the word "stays" is synonymous with the words "slow torture"—will be as successful. Yet she will need either subjection to this form of contraction or steady exercise if she wants to wear these new fashions with chic. Even the full-skirted, ankle-length ballerina dresses, now seen in every collection, demand the same discipline, for their snugly fitting bodices are seamed in much the same way as were the clothes of 1880, and even, in some cases, boned as they were. And already the arguments are beginning that tight-lacing, with the pressure applied to the waist-line only, is not only not injurious but positively beneficial!

No one denies, of course, that these ankle-length dresses are becoming. I remember two notable models—one by Michael Sherard in black crêpe over a stiffened petticoat of orchid colored tulle which dropped below the hemline of the skirt. This had the 1830 neckline, sloping and feminine, which a fichu-bertha effect produced. The second was a dress by Norman Hartnell which was similar, except that the bertha was more of a cape and the low waist-line more accented. A third, and very novel, ballerina gown in pink crêpe by Hardy Amies, had a finely pleated skirt with more pleating introduced below the curved décolletage. There is a certain suggestion about these gowns of the period from 1830-1940.

Pyramid Silhouette

Pleats were used again for the navy blue coat worn with this dress, in such a way as to give the pyramid silhouette which this designer likes. There was the high collar, the excessively sloping shoulders produced by raglan sleeves which, in addition, were pleated from neckline to hem, and the full pleated skirt, narrow at the top and spreading widely above slender ankles.

It is interesting to note that in these two types of dress, the limit for the age-line is sharply drawn. The elegant woman of 35 can wear her ballerina dress with chic; but the woman of 40 must drop her skirt-length although she can add a little exaggeration in the form of trimming or jewellery.

Hair-styles and slippers must change with skirt lengths. The "Renoir" styles and shoulder-length hair look more than ridiculous together; in fact, even with the ballerina dress long hair seems out of the picture—to tell the truth, it is out-of-date anyway. For all the 1948 clothes, hair must be worn high, accenting the curve of the jaw and the line of the neck. Shoes, too, need straps if worn with the ballerina line, or for longer dresses, they must be elegant pumps, high-heeled and slim.

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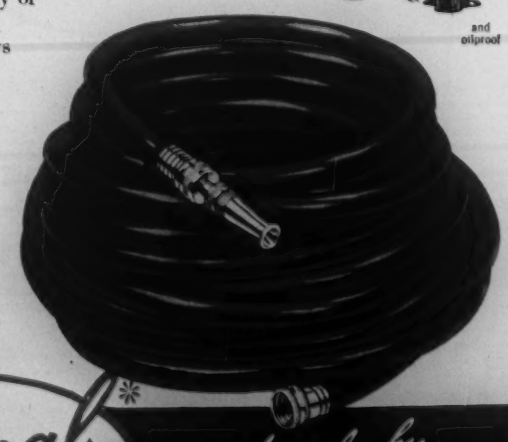

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MUSIC

A Quebec Lad's Concerto

By JOHN H. YOCOM

BRIGHTEST highlight at the Royal Conservatory's closing concert by the Conservatory Symphony Orchestra, under Principal Ettore Mazzoleni, was Clermont Pepin's Piano Concerto with the composer at the piano. As has been previously mentioned, this concerto, which was given a première recently by Les Concerts Symphoniques of Montreal, was one of the three orchestral works chosen by the Canadian Music Council to represent Canada in the Arts Competition of the Olympiad. We feel that Pepin, a handsome, 22-year-old Quebec lad now studying composition with the Senior School Director, Dr. Arnold Walter, should continue to compose easily, abundantly and well, both in a technical sense and from considerations of sound musical literature.

Pepin's concerto is written in a melodic style (not unlike Rachmaninoff's without the frequent "mud and sugar") rather than in puzzling atonality. It has none of the violence-and-meditation which we find all too popular in modern composition.

There is thematic coherence throughout, and the orchestral texture, especially in the first and third movements, is carefully woven into the rich piano continuity. We thought the orchestral part in the second movement (Adagio) a bit too busy and spotty. However, a good sense of climax was shown in all three movements and in the third it paid off handsomely without being in the least boisterous.

Clermont Pepin's playing was skilful and individual, too, a good match for his striking composition. *Bonne chance, Clermont!*

Bax for Climax

The Conservatory Orchestra was in fine fettle and keenly responsive to Mr. Mazzoleni's decisive beat all evening, climaxing it with Arnold Bax's "Tintagel", a colorful evocation of Cornwall's atmosphere. Concertmaster Victor Feldbrill competently conducted the opening "Egmont" Overture by Beethoven. Then Morry Kernerman from the violin section played Ernest Bloch's difficult Violin Concerto. The young man was a careful executant in a beautiful but troublesome, absorbing but not always eloquent, work. Joan Palter played two movements of Beethoven's Concerto No. 3 with technical incisiveness and considerable understanding, while running into some mildly disorganized orchestral bits. Lois Marshall almost stopped the show with her charming presentation of Mozart's aria, "Martern aller Arten". Her singing was full of lovely moments, tonal beauty that was entirely transparent, technical control of a voice that filled Massey Hall, an emotional projection that gripped every listener.

—Photo by Randolph Macdonald

John Coveart, young Canadian pianist who presented a debut recital at the Eaton Auditorium on May 21.

Folk Singer

WADDINGTON

Star of last week's Prom concert was Susan Reed, the 20-year-old ballad singer with the captivating personality and the liquid-clear voice. Miss Reed reached the concert stage, recordings and movies *via* night clubs, playing her own accompaniments on the Irish harp and a zither which, as she interpolated last week, she picked up in a Brooklyn second-hand store, until now she stands alongside balladeers like Burl Ives and Richard Dyer Bennett in popularity. Last week she also used the Prom orchestra for accompaniment, with Samuel Hersenhoren guest-conducting, but the gentle zither made a better background for her simple art. In Susan Reed, scholarship, human warmth and remarkable taste have joined hands to make a charming protagonist of folk music. On May 27 Geoffrey Waddington will be guest conductor in an evening of Gilbert and Sullivan opera. In the second half of the program excerpts from "Pirates of Penzance" and "H.M.S. Pinafore" will be sung by soloists Jean Haig, Nellie Smith, William Morton, Edmund Hockridge, and Eric Tredwell, and chorus.

•

This month at a meeting in Ottawa the National Federation of Music Associations was firmly established. The by-laws of the society were approved by representatives from many parts of Canada and twenty-five directors of a provisional board were elected. Chairman on the interim committee and an important executive in the organizing efforts is Mrs. J. C. Monty of Gatineau, Quebec. The society seeks to bring into close working relations with one another Canadian music clubs, organizations and individuals.

•

Last week the Senior School of the R.C.M.T. presented an impressive recital of violin music by pupils of Kathleen Parlow. Those on the program included Charles Dobias, Erica Zentner, James Pataki, and Andrew Bénac. Leo Barkin was at the piano.

Elie Spivak, since 1931 concert master of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, has resigned his orchestra post to devote his time to solo work, John Elton, T.S.O. manager announced last week.

•

Klemi Hambourg, winner of the violin solo open award at the Ottawa Festival, 1948, is giving a recital at Heliconian Hall on May 21. His program includes first performance of Canadian composer Kenneth Peacock's Sonata.

THEATRE

Lahr's "Burlesque"

By LUCY VAN GOGH

MR. BERT LAHR was born thirty years too late. In the days of the great musicals, around the turn of the century and up to the first war, there was a never-ending demand for the services of comedians who could do an amiable drunk towards the close of the first act. (Wasn't it Raymond Hitchcock who in "The Yankee Consul" had a pet tarantula which he used to drop into his cocktail glass when he had finished the cocktail, thereby imposing on the barkeeper the obligation of giving him a fresh one?) The burlesque theatres were the, as it were, barbers' training colleges where budding comedians practised on a less exacting audience — and comedians who had failed to bud went on gagging till they dropped dead in the wings. But today there are very few great musicals and what little comedy they contain is more subtle, and the burlesque training colleges hardly exist. O tempora, O mores! O striptease!

Mr. Lahr is the perfect amiable drunk of 1910, but he has lost his employment. There is no great musical comedy for him to enrich with comic relief. And the idea of making the comic relief become the whole show is not entirely successful. A gargoyle is an admirable work of art, but it needs a cathedral to be a gargoyle on; it doesn't make a good statue. One's feelings at the end of "Burlesque" is that of having seen a

(*Continued on page* 40)

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The Elers brothers, who came to England from Holland with William III, had a profound influence on the character of Staffordshire china. The tea-pot illustrated above is of the type produced in their factory about 1700. Photograph by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.

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BRAIN-TEASER

Weekend Royalty

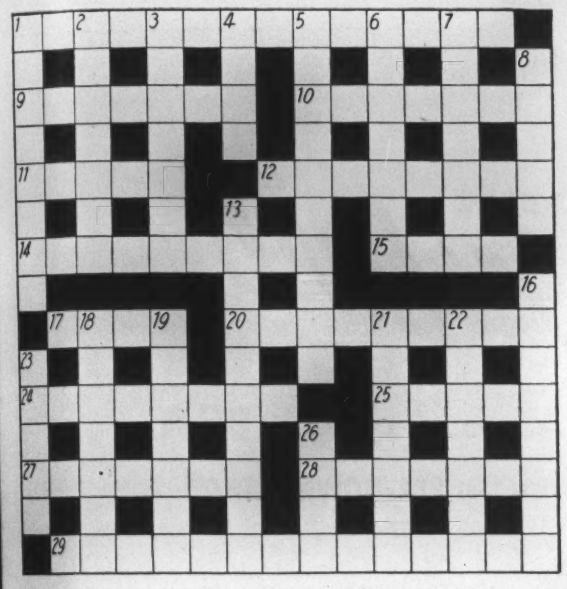
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. "The twenty-fourth of May Is the - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -; If we don't get a 6 We'll all run away." (6, 8)
9. "These our actors, As I foretold you, were all spirits, and Are melted - - - - - - - -" (The Tempest) (4, 3)
10. A cattle disease makes the sow yell.
11. Train a prefix, in art, perhaps.
12. Lend gigs for cold travelling.
14. 29's daughter-in-law.
15. Did Goya come round to it eventually?
17. Cupid with a sore back.
20. An interesting person has many.
24. Royal garters, Knights' baths, etc?
25. A leg or arm in this to help you up.
27. Did Neptune use this to keep the mermaids moving?
28. Cocktails for breakfast, for example.
29. Two Canadian cities have a personal interest 1 across. (8, 6)

DOWN

1. The Italian court at Rome.
2. Name it, if you can.
3. It falls upon a honeymoon quite often.
4. We doubt whether 29 called her husband this.
5. 29 gave one, presumably, on the 1 across. (5, 5)
6. (See 1 across)
7. Was 4 this kind of a husband to 29?
8. Wise as his years. (1, 4)
13. Rain misted. (anagram)
16. She offered to pawn her jewels for Columbus.
18. Did all his operas have barbershop harmony?
19. A section.
21. He has a most retiring nature.
22. Agents of incitement.
23. Received by 29 at the 5, no doubt.
26. There's something fishy about aunt.



Solution for Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Harpist
5. Simper
9. Artillery
10. Versa
11. Eventually
12. Gamp
14. Lettre
15. A sticker
17. Bachelor
19. Lenski
22. Dido
23. Runner Bean
25. Ennui
26. Enigmatic
27. Peanut
28. Muskrat

DOWN

1. Heavenly Bodies
2. Retreat
3. Ill-starred
4. Trepan
5. Spyglass
6. Move
7. Ear-mark
8. Walpurgisnacht
13. Nice aromas
16. Monument
18. Cadence
20. Shelter
21. On film
24. Jinn

POINT OF VIEW

How to Be an Immigrant

By MOLLIE SELMER

YOU ask about conditions in Canada, and are told "There is plenty of work for the Right Sort of People." You wonder if you are the Right Sort, and make inquiries about transportation.

Getting a passage takes one year, two years, or longer depending on:—

a) The weather.

b) Where you want to go.

c) The amount of pull you have with the Government, the shipping companies, the airlines, Donald Duck, or Mickey Mouse.

While waiting you get a passport which makes the British Government easy in their minds about letting you out, and the Canadian Government easy in their minds about letting you in.

A doctor appointed by the Canadian Government examines you for rabies, scabies, warts, and gumboils. He also sounds your chest to find if you still breathe. Your banker, if kindly disposed, gives you a letter stating that you can pay for your first steak, and the Bank of England gives you emigrant status.

On the plane they give you a form asking How? Why? and Where? you were born—the answer to the last is surely near your mother—and later on a Customs gentleman catechizes you with the aid of same; so it's best not to be too flippant. A second Customs gentleman scrutinizes your luggage so would-be immigrants are advised to leave tommy guns, cocaine, and moonshine liquor at home. Canadian Customs officials are handsome, big, and equipped with X-rays eyes for detecting guilty consciences. They are much nicer than their European counterparts.

Getting a place to live you generally start in an hotel, where with memories of "home" you expect your breakfast to be thrown in with your room, but you pay for it instead. Bathrooms are often shared, and the occupants of adjoining rooms have great fun playing hide-and-seek with the communicating doors. Financial considerations generally cause the immigrant to seek other accommodation, and he moves into a room—or probably several before he finds one which suits both his taste and his pocket. He then sits down and reads the obituaries hoping for an apartment.

Canadians are on the whole nice folk, except when boarding streetcars when they push as much as the natives of other countries we have known. They have a few habits, however, which strike newcomers as strange.

They hold long telephone conversations of anything up to an hour's duration on any subject under the sun from radio programs to canaries. They also have a passion for Art Galleries and take you round on the slightest pretext.

Canadians in general believe that Canada's a grand country, and everything there's just right—if they don't they go to the States. They are good-humored, but not humorous—they wisecrack instead; and they take politics and religion very, very seriously. Everyone is in such a hurry and works at such high pressure, that one wonders sometimes, if they ever get any place, or would know if they did.

Canadian women are pretty, smart, and good cooks, and they certainly seem to wear the pants. Canadian men are informal, good-natured, great workers, and run by their women when around the house. Canadian children look cute and have initiative. Canadian babies look much like babies elsewhere.

Salesgirls look like fashion plates and are darned efficient. Street car conductors speak a secret language, and are apparently under oath not to divulge the names of streets.

There are lots of other people in Canada but we haven't met them all yet.

Lots of Experience

Getting a job in Canada depends on the sex of the applicant.

If male he must have lots of experience—the right sort of course. Playing darts at the "local" or hanging round the stage door of the "Windmill" aren't a good recommendation. If he hasn't got any experience he'd better say he had even if it means adding ten years to his age. He should look keen, earnest and capable of anything. He should also tell everybody, particularly prospective employers, what a good guy he is. Modest retiring souls should retire—to England or the North Pole.

If a woman is a stenographer, or yearns to practise the domestic arts, she runs the risk of being torn to pieces by eager employers. If not, she'll stay whole but is liable to get turned down, a) because she has too much education, b) too little c) because she hasn't been in Canada long enough, d) because she isn't "swank" enough, e) because she's too "classy" . . . . In the end she'll probably get a job, and like it. "But remember, girls, in the female labor market in Canada, it's how you look, not what you can do that counts,"—and it was a Canadian who said that.

Another shock in store for the British immigrant is the discovery that he'd got the Old Country all wrong. Far from becoming a Socialist State the joint is run by a decadent aristocracy, whose agents control the Government, and about five of the vultures own the place. The immigrant, poor sucker, along with about forty-five million other Britishers, had always understood that the Trades Union Congress had the last word. But he's learning and will probably tell his kids fairy tales too.

We don't know anything about Canadian politics except that Mr. King is due to retire soon. After that we haven't the foggiest—neither apparently have the Canadians.

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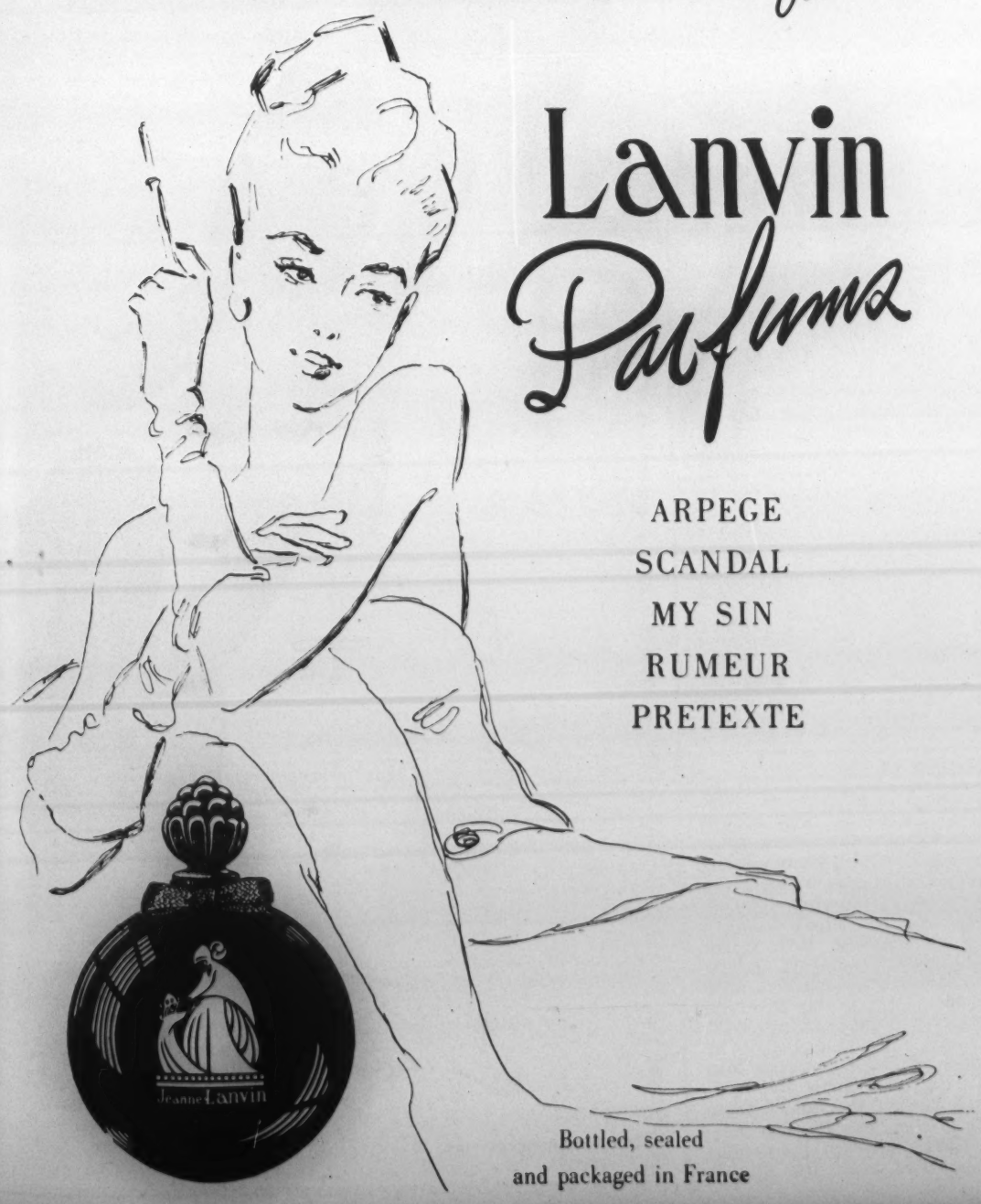

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HOUSING

The Enduring Clay House

By HARRIET DUFF SMITH

MODERN earthen houses, built in Winnipeg, on depression-flattened budgets, are stepping into the limelight as a solution to the shortage of seasoned lumber. They bear convincing evidence that the simplicity of this type of construction need no longer belittle its merits. Unlike other parts of the North American continent, most prairie soils need no artificial binder, no tamping, no slavelike blocking, to build them into strong walls. Simply moisten your clay with water and plaster it on with a hand trowel.

The 40 by 42 foot bungalow Lieutenant D. J. Jessiman bought last fall, in River Heights, a fashionable Winnipeg suburb, combines economy, utility and beauty. Though its 14-inch earthen walls were built eight years ago in marshy land, they haven't so much as a hair crack. The bungalow nestles solidly on its large lot, overlooking the Assiniboine, like a great mushroom, with a restful sense of belonging. Jessiman's house could no more become architecturally absurd or obsolete than could Anne Hathaway's cottage or the great soil house in which Sir Walter Raleigh was born.

Lieutenant Jessiman says he got more for his money than he would in the brick or frame or stone houses he saw. He got sanctuary. His thick earthen walls shut out raucous street sounds. Being a cramming postwar student at law, this is invaluable. His house is fireproof, distinctive and spacious. The clay walls are stuccoed outside and plastered, roughcast, inside. There is not one squared corner in its seven rooms, and not one stair to disturb. From the minute you enter the long four-foot centre-plan hallway which separates the living area from the sleeping area, you are relaxed by its architectural "rightness".

The bungalow is cheaper to heat than average, the oil burner housed in the well-cupboarded laundry: the oil tank, baby carriage, tools—articles that usually dot an expensive empty basement—are stored in the back unheated utility room. Deeply recessed windows with six-inch sills from the inside, and indented eight inches from the outside, are true to the traditional snugness of the clay house. Wood trim is limited to French doors and deep many-paned windows.

"We saw hundreds of houses," young Jessiman's cheeks were still ruddy from the sea-spray when I saw him in early spring at their new home, "but the few that were available were just glorified orange crates!" Mrs. Jessiman was there too. She is one of Winnipeg's better figure skaters, and a teacher of no mean calibre. Spreading themselves in their glorious space, they'd just had a rollicking game of "tag" with Baby Duncan, who was "It".

"The houses we looked at were like coops," said Mrs. Jessiman. "Either you couldn't move in the kitchen, or the living room belonged to the window, or there was no room for a nursery." She has shown her good taste in the attractive decoration of the earthen house.

Planning, Decoration

Duncan's comfortable nursery nestles in the front left corner as you enter. The 16 x 18 foot living room with its large four-windowed bay, big clay fireplace, and 10-inch jardiniere alcoves, is painted a serene blue-grey, a thick beige-grey rug covers the terrazzo floor. Cozy wicker furniture is sprayed to match the walls. A spacious double-closetted bedroom is painted lime color. The big square dining room across the hall, sprayed creamy primrose has a built-in china cabinet lined a Chinese red. Behind this is the large modern kitchen, across the back the peach-colored bathroom with set-in tub and gadgets. Then the well-planned laundry backed by the utility room.

The Jessiman's earthen house intrigued me. I wanted to meet the designer, Mrs. J. G. Mitchell. I found her in temporary digs prior to going East with her husband to retire near her family home.

"We spent years near a noisy street-car track in a big cold house," she said, "and the heavy traffic did not help the cracking walls!" Mrs. Mitchell is a sprite-like little woman with blue-white hair. "I would no sooner be at the top of the house than the 'phone or doorbell would ring at the bottom. I wanted to build a silent, stairless house with a solid foundation, and strong thick insulation against our extreme heat and cold." Her blue eyes shone. "Remembering the charm and durability of the earlier soil houses built by our pioneers I decided to study clay structure."

Mrs. Mitchell learned that mankind had always built houses of soil. In France they use rammed earth known as *pisé de terre*, in which sandy soil is tamped down by a weight to wall-like solidity. In Mexico and the American southwest they mix clay bricks with straw. Saskatchewan pioneers use plain ploughed-up sods.

Stand For Centuries

Soil walls withstand the elements for centuries. In 23 A.D. Pliny tells about watchtowers they were using having been built by Hannibal 250 years before. A soil-built mansion in Washington, fronted by great pillars was to be remodelled for a tourist home after standing 166 years. Builders would not attempt to chisel through its stonelike walls. They simply added to it. To understand how *pisé* differs from ordinary construction, one must walk, some sweltering midsummer day, from the cool serene soil part to the sweltering new part!

Tourists exclaim over delightful houses in the Rhone Valley, France, six centuries old and as hard as a rock—quite unaware of the dirt walls beneath their picturesque whitewash. Soil construction in Sweden is no fad or novelty. It is used from bungalows to mansions. Knut Hamsun, Nobel prize winner, built himself one in Oslo, Norway. Whole towns were built of soil in Belgium, after World War One. Three-storey postwar houses in Ypres are still in perfect condition. In wood-hungry countries like Arabia and Iran soil is time-tested as a means of shelter. The British used it in far-from-rail colonies like New South Wales. The United Kingdom boasts many sod houses.

Mrs. Mitchell learned, from the practical British, that all you needed for a house of clay was "boots and a hat", the same protection as for any other construction. She decided to try one. A tall order on Canada's prairie where basements have been "musts" for warmth! She searched magazines, plans and pamphlets. Discouraged, she decided to design her own clay house. She at last found a man who had worked at modern soil houses in Belgium. She liked the clay home he had built for his own large family in St. Vital, Manitoba. Everyone in the neighborhood had laughed at him when he set up the plank cribbing for its walls—the first clay house they had ever heard of.

"You can't construct buildings that way in Canada," chided one man cynically. "Come the spring rains and you'll find your house a heap of mud." But the builder kept right on hauling clay. He was being paid twenty-five cents a load for removing it from nearby lots where a business block was to be erected.

Terrazzo Floors

Mrs. Mitchell recalled a few technical details in the building of her earthen bungalow. Plans made careful allowance for all plumbing, and heating pipes as well as window and doorway openings. Twenty-eight concrete piles were put down to hard pan. Steel beams were then rested on the piles. After insulating against moisture, the builder marked foot-deep trenches and set up foot-high plank cribbing fourteen inches wide for the walls. With every foot he raised the walls he lay spruce logs about five inches in girth and fourteen inches long, a foot apart, from the inside to the outside. The logs, a simple filler, lightened the weight of the soil, and gave the builder something to nail fixtures to. Log-ends formed a diamond pattern on the walls. Tiny air-spaces were left to absorb excess moisture. As the walls dried forms were removed.

"Spring is the best time to build clay walls," says Mrs. Mitchell. "Then they are thoroughly dry and stonelike for your first winter." The high walls were topped by a shingled roof. The concrete floors were finished with a topping of terrazzo, an Italian flooring. This is made of fine sand and cement into which marble and granite chips of many colors are rolled. It is then machine-ground and polished marble-like. The wall bases and floors are rounded to a streamlined effect so there are no crevices for dust to collect. This is durable, fireproof and sanitary. The heating system circulates the air in a space under the floor, and being only a few degrees colder than the room it heats, keeps floors warm.

"Those who live in earth houses begin to feel fit," said Mr. Mitchell. She looked the picture of health with her fair clear skin. "Your contact with the magnetism of the earth is restful and beneficial. Warm air, under the house, collects the earth's moisture. The air you breathe is humidified naturally as it heats the atmosphere. Terrazzo floors, being porous, do not insulate you from the earth. This is not aesthetic dreaming either," she smiled as I left. "It is just common sense."

I agreed because I had felt a sense of rest the instant I entered Lieutenant Jessiman's clay bungalow. Perhaps it was, as she said, a "oneness" with the earth!

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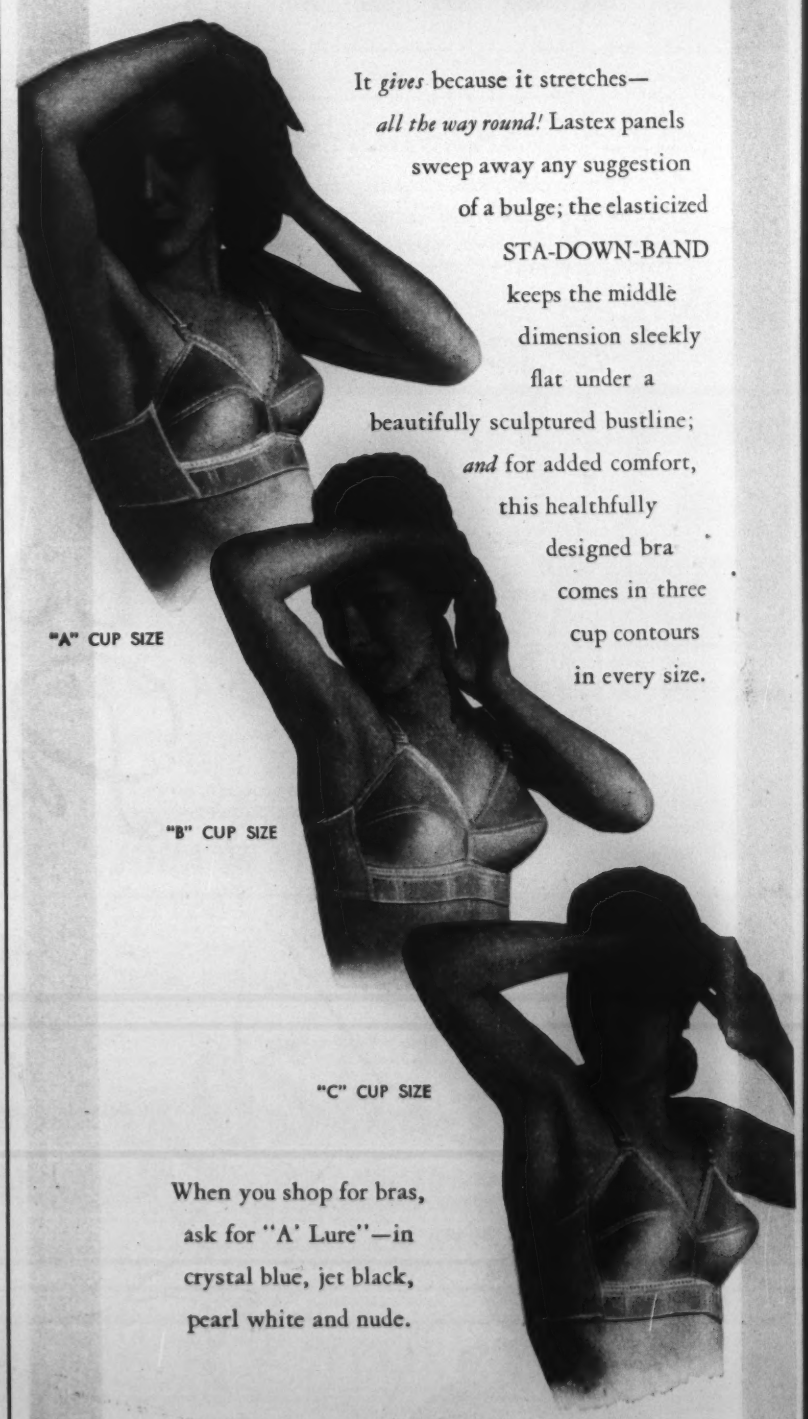

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OTHER PAGE

Something to Do on Sunday

By FLORIS McLAREN

TONY sat on a log beside the highway and waited for Stew to decide what they should do next. They had come farther than usual this Sunday. The car that had picked them up right at the edge of the city had been a shining new Ford driven by an insurance salesman on his way up-island. They had talked knowledgeably with him about cars and insurance.

They had walked back a mile or two, thumbing as they walked; but now the cars, bound for home before dark, streamed by them without stopping. They were sixty miles from home, at the crest of a logged-off hill, and the afternoon was wearing on and a fine drizzling rain had begun to fall.

Tony thought uneasily that by this time his parents might be quite angry. They did not approve of these Sunday trips with Stew although they had no real idea of how far the boys went on them. "We just go to the end of the bus line and hike a ways", Tony explained to them reasonably. "Oh sometimes we get a little lift. It's something to do."

"I should think two boys of sixteen and seventeen could find something better to do," his mother had said worriedly. And his father had added flatly, "I don't like it."

His parents spent their Sundays in the living room with the papers and the radio, or in the garden. Often they took a short drive in the afternoon. Tony had shared those drives when he was younger, at first happily, then bored and protesting. Finally he had graduated to the age where he could stay behind and "play with the kids".

Stew had no arguments to meet. His mother and father spent Sundays at the golf club and stayed on for cocktails and sometimes dinner. Hannah, the maid, fixed some lunch for Stew and then went home.

Now Stew stood up resolutely. "Walking is no good," he said. "We'll stand by the edge of the road and I'll flag someone. Come on, look as tired as you can."

Looking tall and grown-up beside Tony's slightness, he stood beside him and raised a peremptory hand, first to the newer and shining cars, then to every one that came. The cars still went by with a whoosh of air in the boys' faces.

Half-way down the hill a car stopped beside them. It was an old square sedan with a mother and father and baby in front and three restless children in the back, plainly country people. "Jump in," the woman said kindly. "You'll have to take one of the children on your knee." They climbed in gratefully.

The car jolted and rattled and the children made so much noise that they did not have to talk. Ten or fifteen miles from home as they came down a steep hill toward a bridge, a blue Chrysler swerved by them travelling very fast. It sped on down the hill and at the curve they saw it slew as one front wheel struck the gravel shoulder. When they rounded the curve the car was on its side beside the road, the engine crumpled against a rock.

Other cars had stopped and people were gathering as Tony and Stew jumped out and ran forward.

The four passengers in the Chrysler had got out. One fair girl was sitting on the ground with her back against a tree. She looked vacant and staring, like a doll, with her coat torn and her legs stretched straight in front of her. The other girl with her dark hair falling over her eyes had been lying face down on the pavement. She raised herself slowly on her hands and knees and began to crawl in a half-circle, feeling gropingly ahead of her and whimpering. A thin stream of blood ran from a cut on her leg.

The boys from the wrecked car were on their feet and did not even look at the girls. One of them was nursing a limp and oddly twisted arm. The other, blonde with mud on his face, was feeling the smashed front of the car and crying, repeating "My old man will kill me".

More cars stopped and more people gathered but no one seemed to want to be the first to break out of the ring of onlookers and move into the center of the picture. A thin stream of gasoline or oil ran from under the car and collected in a pool on the road. A woman asked angrily why the highway patrol didn't come and a man said, "That car is likely to catch fire any minute," and everyone instinctively moved back a little. The girl on the road whimpered, "My purse . . . . I've lost my purse," and turned blindly and crawled nearer to the car.

"Come on, Tony," Stew said moving forward. He took the girl under her arms and helped her up. She drooped limply but did not fall. Tony supported her from the other side and they moved down the road behind the wrecked car and paused by a new Buick. The man and woman in the front seat looked startled as Stew opened the rear door.

"Will you get this girl into town to the hospital?" he said crisply. "Her leg is cut". He was wrapping his scarf around it, propping the girl's lolling head in a corner of the seat. He did not wait for an answer but withdrew his head and shoulders, closed the door, and stood back watching till the Buick started and drove off.

He and Tony stood around a few minutes longer. The wreck did not take fire. The cars began to move on. The boys returned to the old sedan and climbed in again with the children.

It was dark when they reached home and Tony's father and mother had finished dinner and they were worried and angry. Tony told them he and Stew had got a little ride and had to walk back farther than they intended, but he knew they were only partly satisfied. Later, sitting in the livingroom, nearly ready to go to bed, he could feel their uneasiness still tangible in the room.

Without intending to, he said suddenly, "We saw a funny thing today".

His mother's response to the undercurrent in his voice was instinctive—the movement of a mother animal hearing a rustle in the underbrush. He knew that he was wholly unwise to continue. He was furnishing her with ammunition to use against him in future arguments—a focusing point for her vague sense of the dangers of the highway.

The thing to do was to retreat quickly—to hurriedly invent or remember some trivial experience and pass the moment off. To do anything else was to open a doorway in the wall around his private world. It was not only a mistake but a sort of disloyalty, an act of treachery to his side.

He knew all this. He tried to act on his knowledge. But suddenly the memories of the afternoon were sharp and overwhelming—the dark wet road and the girl with her hair over her face crawling slowly across it, and the muddy blonde boy sobbing over and over, "My old man will kill me", and the startled faces of the couple in the car when Stew said, authoritatively, "Drive right to the hospital," and then closed the door.

Sharper than instinctive caution was the need to ease by sharing this intolerable burden of experience. Facing the poised alertness of his mother's head under the lamp, he began, "You know the hill and the turn just before the Cragmile bridge? Well, a big Chrysler passed up there, going pretty fast . . . "

He felt the pressure inside him relax into relief as he launched into his story.

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Changes Which Ought To Be Made In Dominion Income Tax Law

By MOLYNEUX L. GORDON

The present Dominion Income Tax law is sadly out of date, being designed to meet English difficulties of one hundred years ago, rather than Canadian conditions now, says this writer. A particular evil is the failure to encourage venture capital; sixty per cent of Canadian investments are held abroad, a lowering of rates would encourage Canadians to invest. High rates lead to evasion, such as excessive depreciation charges being used to mask the conversion of high earnings into capital to escape the tax.

The author, a prominent Toronto lawyer who has made a special study of tax law, advocates many specific reforms to bring the tax structure up-to-date. Loopholes must be stopped up; allowances for obsolescence as well as depreciation of machinery would encourage many manufacturers to re-equip their plants. A general revision would remove inequalities and stimulate business to maintain high productivity.

THE Canadian Income Tax Act follows the same plan and contains much of the identical language which appeared in the early English statutes.

Income tax was introduced in England in 1797 to raise money to defeat Napoleon. England was then an agricultural country, and the Act was mainly designed to tax income derived from land. At that early date, it was impossible for any man to visualize the vast business expansion which took place in the 18th and 19th centuries. Many people pay too much, and others who ought to pay escape. The Income War Tax Act restricts trade. Its complicated provisions permit a great deal of revenue which ought to be taxed to escape, and the high rates discourage risk capital.

Statistics show that there are vast sums in Canada available for investments, but owing to the heavy taxes, there is very little risk capital available, because the taxpayer takes all the risk and taxes take most of the earnings.

On the 31st of March, 1947, the Dominion Government owed $16,003,647,000, of which $1,090,647,000 was owed to non-residents, and $14,913,000,000 to Canadian residents. At the end of 1945, the capital and surplus of 20,065 fully tabulated Canadian companies amounted to $8,566,685,000. Approximately 40 per cent, or $3,426,673,600 was held by Canadians, and 60 per cent, or $5,140,010,400 was held by non-residents. In that year, after payment of tax, Canadian citizens received $56,000,000 in dividends and non-residents received $133,000,000. It is a good thing for this country to encourage foreign capital, but such a large number of absentee shareholders is undesirable. The figures speak for themselves. The only way to make money out of a profitable business in Canada is to reside somewhere else.

The logical way to meet this situation is to reduce the rates, and the individual rates could be reduced from 15 per cent to 25 per cent if the Act was amended to meet Canadian conditions, instead of attempting to follow a plan which was designed to meet conditions existing in England over a hundred years ago.

Changes to be Made

Here are some of the changes which might be made.

Sections 4 and 5 contain twenty pages and deal with income which is free of taxation, and deductions which may be made in computing income. Many of these deductions and exemptions are desirable, but others were placed in the Act when the rates were low, without much consideration. Once an exemption appears in the Act it is inclined to stay.

The interest on Dominion government bonds held by non-residents is free from Canadian taxation. The original exemption was granted in 1933 to meet the objections of the London Stock Exchange. Since that date, we have entered into conventions with England and the United States, under which the Dominion government could levy a tax of 15 per cent on non-residents, and the tax which would be deducted by the Canadian government would be credited on the amount payable by the non-residents to their own governments. Consequently, the non-residents get no advantage from this exemption, and it costs this country from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 per annum.

In 1945, the surplus of the abovementioned Canadian companies amounted to $3,740,588,000. This vast sum has never paid its full rate, and most of it never will, because taxpayers have been very successful in taking proceedings which turn undistributed earnings into capital and permit it to be distributed without further tax. This problem is dealt with in a subsequent article.

Depreciation is a proper charge against profits, and in 1945 the depreciation reserve of the same companies amounted to the colossal sum of $3,883,907,000. General rates of depreciation have been published, which apply to most industries. In special cases, these rates are not sufficient, but it is well known that in most cases they are far too generous. Under present conditions, when the average plant can be sold for an amount exceeding its book value, a great deal of tax is being lost, because a taxpayer does not suffer depreciation if he sells his plant at cost. We should permit increased allowances for depreciation in special cases, and adopt the Australian system, which provides that if a taxpayer has been permitted to depreciate any capital asset and then sells the asset at a sum in excess of its book value, the whole profit on the sales of this asset shall not be considered as a capital profit and non-taxable, but shall be deemed income up to, but not exceeding the amount allowed for depreciation. Unquestionably, this plan is fair and would protect our government against substantial loss.

Encourage Mines

South Africa has a very prosperous mining industry. Canada is rich in minerals, but our mining industry is not making progress. This may be due to unwise taxation. We should consider the South African tax system, which encourages the development of mines in out-of-way places by permitting a taxpayer to depreciate machinery and equipment over the life of the mine, instead of the life of the machinery.

The Income Tax Act contains many rules which hamper trade. In most cases, these rules reduce the revenue and are a cause of much irritation. One of the most glaring examples is the antiquated rule which forbids a manufacturer to deduct any allowance on account of obsolescence.

Canadian manufacturers have found it difficult to obtain new machinery since the outbreak of war in 1939, and consequently most machinery is at least eight years old, and some of it completely out-of-date.

It would be difficult to imagine the effect on the health and prosperity of the citizens of this country if some magician could, at the stroke of a pen, tear down all our out-of-date buildings, scrap the machinery and substitute modern factories equipped with up-to-date machinery.

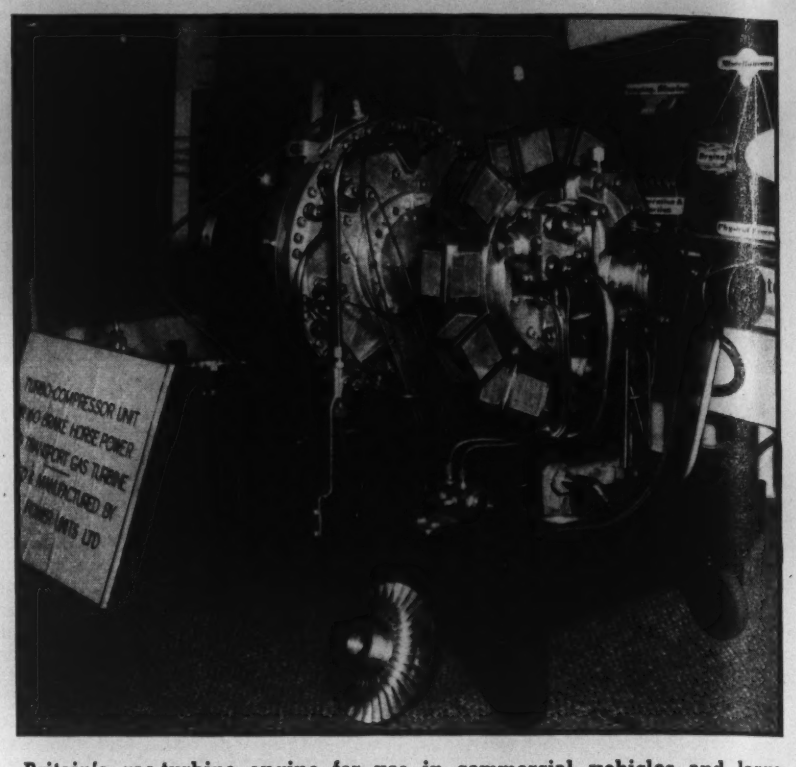
Like so many of the things you find in the Income War Tax Act, the refusal to permit a deduction on account of obsolescence is something which is imported from England. The English people feel that what was good enough for a man's grandfather is good enough for his grandson. In this country the feeling is exactly the opposite.

No allowance for obsolescence was permitted in England from 1797 until 1918. In that year the English people became alarmed at the loss of trade due to the introduction of modern machinery by other countries, especially the United States, and amended the Act to permit a deduction for obsolescence. As the Canadian Act was passed in 1917, prior to the English amendment, this amendment was overlooked. The English people have seen the error of their ways, but a few dollars of tax has stood in our way from following them.

If a manufacturer spends half a million dollars in modernizing his plant, he does so because he expects to make more profits, turn out more goods and employ more people. When the plant is modernized he will pay more tax on his larger profits, a sales tax on all the additional goods he is able to produce, and if he employs more workers, they will have to pay tax on their wages. But this is not the whole of the story. The man who makes the machinery will also pay a tax on his profits, a sales tax on the value of the machinery he supplies, customs duties on any parts imported, and his workmen will pay a tax on their wages. There is little doubt that the extra revenue would exceed the tax lost on the money deducted by scrapping out-of-date machinery.

Everyone should be encouraged to modernize their plants. The refusal to permit a reduction on account of obsolescence was based on ignorance, continued through inadvertence, and causes a substantial loss to the revenue. Here is one amendment which should be made, and made at once.

Taxation vitally affects the prosperity of the country. The items which have been mentioned are of major importance, but there are many other provisions which reduce the revenue because they hamper and restrict trade.



Britain's gas-turbine engine for use in commercial vehicles and large cars. Produced by the government-owned Power Jets Ltd., it was recently shown at the British Industries Fair. Unit gives 160 h.p. but weighs only 250 lbs. and will run on any kind of fuel. It is estimated that it will be available for quantity production after two or three years development. Its importance is referred to by Mr. Marston on page 35.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Atomic Power — Not "The Bomb"

By P. M. RICHARDS

WOULD you like to have an atomic energy plant in your town? Miamisburg, Ohio, a town of 6,500 just ten miles from Dayton, is getting one and its citizens decided that they didn't like the idea, which seemed to suggest Hiroshima and loose radioactivity. So the Monsanto Chemical Co., which is building the plant, and the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission put on a show in a school auditorium to teach Miamisburgers that the atom bomb has about the same relation to atomic energy that dynamite has to the chemical industry. Nuclear physicists and chemists became showmen, fixing up stage settings to make their complex subject readily understood by laymen. Before the final curtain was run down, terms like nuclear fission, geiger counters, radioactivity, beta particles, gamma rays and chain reaction were being freely tossed around by the audience.

Canada should have a show like that, on tour. We have our Chalk River plant, to set beside the big U.S. plants at Hanford, Wash., and Oak Ridge, Tenn., but operations are strictly hush-hush. Few Canadians know anything about atomic energy, though its use is coming closer and is likely to be accompanied, or preceded, by political as well as financial manoeuvring for its control.

However, according to *U.S. News & World Report*, commercial atomic-energy plants that will compete with other sources of power are still ten or fifteen years away. The cost of atomic power is unlikely at first, it is stated, to be as low as the cost of conventional power, and even later the atom may never yield electrical energy much more cheaply than modern water-power plants. Recent estimates by an Oak Ridge scientist indicate that atomic power will cost .5 to .8 of a cent per kilowatt hour. This compares favorably with costs in a modern coal-steam plant, but it's higher than the costs in a new water-power plant.

STATEMENTS by members of the Atomic Energy Commission and by competent scientists suggest that the uses of power from atomic energy will be limited, at least at first. The first users will be fixed plants producing power for homes, business and industry. Automobiles never will be propelled by atomic power, according to the present official view. Some startling discoveries will be necessary before the weight of an atomic-power plant can be brought down below 50 tons or so. Airplanes powered by atomic energy are a long way off and may never be built, though they are not to be ruled out. Ships and locomotives, on the other hand, are big enough to accommodate the bulky atomic-power plant and the protective shield it would require.

Though the day is still distant when cities will draw their electricity from atomic plants, many such plants will produce heat, too, and radioactive materials. In fact, the industrial use of atomic energy and its by-products is to go far beyond power.

RADIOACTIVE materials will provide powerful new tools for industry's operations. There is to be no wait for at least the first of these tools; their use is already under way. The list of industries that are using radioactive materials in research and actual operation is growing every day. Radioactive tracers can ferret out flaws in thick metal, measure the amount of corrosion on the inside of a metal tank, keep a check on the removal of sulphur and phosphorus in steelmaking processes, and perform simply many other jobs that have been highly complicated—or impossible.

Agriculture, too, offers a broad field for the atom to exploit. Diseases of plant and livestock are already being studied with atomic tracers. Fertilizers will be understood better and used with bigger results. Radioactive tracers can be followed from the fertilizer, through the soil, into the roots of a plant, and up the plant into the leaves and the edible parts.

New plant types can be developed with atomic energy, and some such types will have greater resistance to weather and disease. Old secrets of plant life may be revealed with tremendous effect on food production. If it can be learned how plants make sugar out of air, water and sunlight, for example, the world's food supplies could be largely increased.

MEDICAL uses of atomic-energy by-products may, in time, produce the most spectacular results. Research into causes of and cures for diseases is under way in dozens of hospitals and medical laboratories. New tracers that can be had cheaply and abundantly are being used to study cancer, leukemia, anemia, heart disorders and other ailments. Treatment of these diseases is being attempted with the ray-giving materials. Results in many cases are encouraging.

It appears that the atom is destined to produce far-reaching results, socially and economically. We should all know all we can about it.

U.K. Industry Can Now Deliver the Goods

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The recent British Industries Fair was not the window-dressing business of last year. Overseas buyers had little difficulty in placing orders. Some, in fact, made it clear that they were not rushing to buy British goods since many of the light industries have revived with equal rapidity in other countries and they wished to compare prices.

British manufacturers naturally are aware of this and many are shaving profit margins. There is also more evidence of new materials and processes to entice buyers; chief example of this is the gas-turbine power-unit, halfway between present power methods and atomic energy. Implied British promises to fill orders more promptly show a big advance over the last Fair.

London.

BRITAIN has again this year, between the 3rd and the 14th of May, been exhibiting to the world the products of her industry. The British Industries Fair has attracted 3,431 exhibitors to its three sections—two for, mainly, consumer goods in London and one for capital equipment in Manchester.

Many more firms would have occupied a stand had it not been necessary to limit acceptances, while demand for space was cut by 20 per cent all round. The total of exhibitors is a little more than last year; the Birmingham section particularly shows a welcome expansion.

When exhibiting was resumed last year after the lapse of the war years British industry made a noble display. But for the most part it was window-dressing. Most of the goods were duly admired; and in any case it was acknowledged as a notable achievement to put a wide range of goods on display at all when industry's reconversion from war purposes was still incomplete and when, moreover, the nation had just come through the worst fuel crisis in its history.

But when it came to placing orders experience was discouraging. Quite a number of the goods were not in production at all, and for almost everything that was in production the delivery dates were remote and not, even so, assured.

It is a different story this year. In the past twelve months Britain has suffered a crisis in overseas payments which has necessitated concentration to a degree never before known on exports.

There are still firms which have to refuse orders for the home market, but nearly every firm marketing consumer goods is able to accept orders for export with reasonably prompt and assured delivery, and even in the capital goods section, where the nature of the products, besides the well-known shortage of iron and steel, is liable to cause delays, buyers from overseas have had a good deal of success in placing orders.

The most obvious reason for this improvement is the recovery of Britain's industrial production, in most cases to pre-war levels, and in some cases beyond them. Even the steel shortage is relative—production is higher than ever before, but demand is immense. In any case, even equipment vital to the regeneration of British industry is often denied to the home buyer while it is made available for export.

Same Goods Elsewhere

For the overseas market there is undeniably more to buy. But the seeming indifference of some buyers at this year's Fair was due not so much to the wide selection offered there as to the much improved opportunities for buying the same goods elsewhere. The lighter industries have revived with remarkable rapidity in many countries besides Britain, and even the capital goods on which Britain has always prided herself are being produced in quantity not only in North America but in Czechoslovakia and other European countries and increasingly in the Dominions.

This year's Fair suggests that British manufacturers are alive to the risks of a high cost-price structure in a buyers' market. Some effort has been made to pare away profit margins, and reorganization of production has in some cases reduced costs.

Final prices, therefore, compare on the whole favorably with those quoted a year ago. But British industry in general has not attempted to emulate the U.S. policy of mass-production and low prices. It has rather concentrated on improving quality; which is a good thing, for there is no denying that at the peak of the sellers' market some of the less fastidious British firms were threatening, with their shoddy goods, a goodwill for British manufactures which had been built up previously.

Another line of attack on the world market is inventiveness. In most cases standard products have been brought up to date rather than replaced by something entirely new, but there is more evidence this year than last of research into new materials and processes and of invention of new devices.

On this point, a few words must be spared for the gas-turbine, which, though not featured with exceptional prominence, is undoubtedly the most significant of any exhibits at this year's B.I.F. The gas-turbine has passed successfully through all the earlier phases of development and will soon be in production as a commercial proposition.

As a power-unit for all heavy tasks (and later, no doubt, for light ones) it is an invention comparable with the steam-engine. It is, indeed, acknowledged as the half-way stage between the established power-means and atomic energy, for it is very economical of space and operates at very low cost.

A miniature gas-turbine for use in heavy road vehicles, only 7 inches in diameter and 5 feet long, eliminating engine-block, cooling system, clutch, and gearbox, will undergo its initial trial after it is taken from its stand at Manchester. If it is 15 years ahead of its time, as its sponsors claim, it is one of the best auguries for British industry.

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This will be the first International Trade Fair ever to be held in North America. It is sponsored by the Government of Canada.

It will be devoted entirely to business. The general public will not be admitted except on Saturdays. Every exhibit has been accepted on the condition that the goods displayed are for sale and can be delivered within a reasonable time. Transactions can be completed on the spot.

The products of more than 25 countries will be on display, and buyers will come from every quarter of the globe. For the period of this fair, Toronto will be a world market-place — the sample room of the world on your doorstep — within a convenient day's journey from any city in Canada.

Canada will be the host — but the Fair will belong to the traders and businessmen of all nations. There will be interpreters — special cable and communications services — private restaurants and meeting rooms — all the facilities you need to do business with all the world, comfortably and conveniently.

Official invitations, which are required for admission, may be obtained on application to the Canadian International Trade Fair, Canadian National Exhibition Grounds, Toronto, Canada.

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NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 36

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Ten Cents (10c) per share in Canadian funds has been declared, payable on Wednesday, June 30th, 1948, to shareholders of the company of record at the close of business on Monday, May 31st, 1948.

By Order of the Board.
G. M. HUYCKE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ont., May 17th, 1948.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Ottawa Plans to Help in Search For Radio-Active Minerals

By JOHN M. GRANT

URANIUM, the metal which has played the dominant role in the development of atomic energy, is this year attracting greater interest among prospectors, particularly so, since the Dominion government has through relaxation of former restrictions, made efforts to encourage the provision of new sources of supply. Increased emphasis therefore is being placed this season by the Department of Mines and Resources on field work in northwestern Canada, in expectation of an accelerated program of prospecting for uranium and thorium. (Thorium, an element having somewhat similar properties as uranium, also is of potential interest as an alternative source of atomic power). Not only gold and pitchblende, (primary uranium mineral) but a wide variety of other minerals indicate important developments in this area. In addition to a study of radio-active minerals, the investigation of iron ore occurrences, further examination of the areas where structures are favorable to the accumulation of oil, gas and coal, and the continuation of mapping projects are included in an extensive program of field work to be carried out by the Geological, Topographical, and other surveys of the department.

•

The work of the numerous field parties assigned every year by the Department of Mines and Resources is designed to aid the efficient use and development of the country's natural resources and their conservation. The recently announced 1946 program indicates that 57 main field parties will carry out investigations to meet urgent geological problems in many parts of Canada from the Yukon to Nova Scotia. Investigation and mapping of coal fields in British Columbia, Alberta, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, will be carried out as will geological mapping of potential mining districts throughout the Dominion. Original surveys, from which ground and air maps are prepared, are made by the Topographical Survey which will place 37 parties in the field this season. This survey also provides base maps for the development of Canada's mineral resources and for the guidance and assistance of engineering projects in all parts of the country.

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An accelerated program, which required additional capital and the sale of unissued treasury shares, was decided upon by directors of Buffalo Ankerite Gold Mines, when development and exploration did not sufficiently increase ore reserves in 1947 to enable the company to materially increase production. The development program has proceeded in accordance with plans, Edward G. Kinkel, president, states in the annual report, and diamond drilling from the crosscuts has already indicated ore possibilities in this new undeveloped area. A net loss of $162,134 was shown for the year, after depreciation, as against $119,764 in the preceding 12 months. Tonnage decreased from 234,379 tons to 210,045 tons, but grade increased from $5,926 per ton to $6,115 per ton. An increase of 42 cents per ton to $6.53 in costs was due to decreased tonnage, increased amount expended for development, and the increase in labor and material costs. Estimated tonnage of ore reserves is approximately the same as last year, but the estimated grade decreased, at least 90 cents per ton. Net working capital of $144,246 compared with $287,795 at the end of 1946.

•

The importance of an operation such as Broulan Porcupine Mines is conducting to the Porcupine community may be judged by the fact that $587,000 was paid to employees of the company during the year 1947, W. F. Brown, mine manager, told shareholders at the recent annual meeting.

•

A development program has commenced on American Yellowknife Gold Mine's silver-lead-zinc property located 1½ miles north of the main line of the C. P. R. from McKellar Harbour on Lake Superior. The important showing on the property is a band of carbonates varying from three to 24 feet wide, which has been traced by test pitting for a length of approximately 1,500 feet, J. C. Byrne, president, states. In addition to work on this property it is planned to place a prospecting party in the Yellowknife mining area this summer, which party will include a geologist who has spent the past two years in that area.

•

Ventures Limited in 1947 received dividends from subsidiary and other companies of $882,925 as compared with $408,887 the previous year, the lowest since 1932, and $863,257 in 1945. Net profit last year was $589,612, equal to 33 cents per share on the issued stock. Net gain on security transactions during the year was $780,228 from which there was written off securities $506,250, while $23,684 was for exploration expenses and payments on lapsed options, and $91,322 advanced to subsidiary and associated companies. Balance sheet at the end of the year showed current assets of $45,658 against current liabilities of $917,806. Several changes

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Primary Upswing Confirmed

BY HARUSPEX

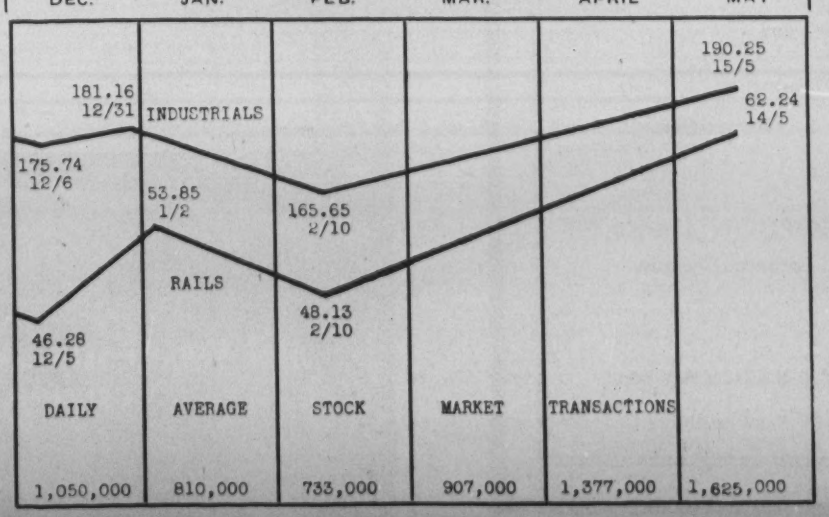
THE LONG-TERM AND CANADIAN MARKET TRENDS: Price action on the New York Stock Exchange last week has carried the stock market above the trading range of the past 18 months, thereby confirming the major trend (as well as the intermediate trend) as upward.

Market action on May 14 confirmed primary advance as being underway. Barring war, it would seem reasonable to expect this movement to continue into the latter half of 1949 or possibly into early 1950.

In the course of a major upswing there are occasional intermediate set-backs, even sometimes quite sharp, of one to several months' duration. The current advance has now been underway for about three months and, once buying, definite to last week's break through has been largely met, is vulnerable to intermediate set-backs. While psychology, after two years of depressed viewpoint, has turned for the better, it cannot be overlooked that many uncertainties continue, such as the foreign political and financial situation, the increasing price level for American goods, declining profit markets, etc., which can adversely affect stock prices in an intermediate way from time to time.

Stock funds on our previous advices, have been continued over the past two years of price uncertainty, partially invested in selected common stocks on the fear that renewed recovery should get underway some time in 1948 and continue well into or through 1949. Part was held in cash form until the period of uncertainty clarified or an extreme of price deflation was witnessed. On our advice of recent weeks regarding an outside pentration by the market of its 18 months trade range we assume that this cash fund has been partially invested. We would hold back a portion of buying power, however, with the possibility of intermediate recession over the 30 to 90 days ahead, or for more leisurely buying should such recession fail to develop.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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DIVIDEND NOTICE

CLASS "A" COMMON

The Directors of this Company today declared a dividend of $1.00 per share on the outstanding Class "A" Common Stock of the Company—payable on the 15th of June, 1948, out of the amount previously set aside, to Shareholders of record at the 31st of May, 1948.

CLASS "B" COMMON

The Directors also declared an interim dividend of 25c per share—as Dividend No. 38—on the outstanding Class "B" Common Stock of the Company, payable on the 15th of June, 1948, to Shareholders of record at the 31st of May, 1948.

By Order of the Board.
A. I. SIMMONS,
Secretary.

Toronto, May 12th, 1948.

Lord Salisbury has opened Hatfield House, Hertfordshire, to the public. Constructed in 1497, it was rebuilt by the first Earl of Salisbury in 1611. Above, the Marble Hall, Jacobean adaptation of the original mediaeval Great Hall, showing the minstrels' gallery and a part of a set of 17th-century Brussels tapestries. Flags were captured at Waterloo.

were made in the company's portfolio, probably the most important being the net reduction in holdings of Consolidated Beattie Mines of 594,440 shares to 1,139,236. Proceeds of security sales were used to assist in the financing of Frobisher Limited and Eureka Corporation. No dividends have been paid since July 15, 1947, T. Lindsley, president, states it is difficult to formulate a definite policy for the resumption of dividends owing to present unsettled conditions and the necessity of financing to production several important holdings. Mr. Lindsley also points out that the directors affirm once more that in their opinion it has been wise to utilize the cash resources of the company in opening up high grade ore bodies at various properties, and adds "the course of events indicates very clearly that paper currencies will continue to depreciate everywhere, and one form of protection is to have good ore in the ground."

The Stock Analyst

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Analyst—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK ANALYST divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

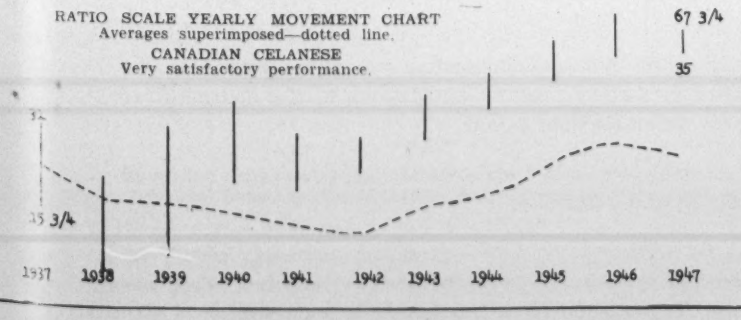
GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks	1. FAVORABLE
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments	2. AVERAGE or
GROUP "C"—Speculations	3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable, with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

CANADIAN CELANESE LIMITED

			Averages		Celanese
PRICE 30 April 48 -	$74.00				
YIELD -	4.0%	Last 1 month	Up 8.4%	Up	7.6%
INVESTMENT INDEX -	137	Last 12 months	Up 5.8%	Up	26.6%
GROUP -	"B"	1942-46 range	Up 160.0%	Up	259.1%
RATING -	Average (see below)	1946-48 range	Down 28.2%	Down	29.5%



SUMMARY:—Perhaps this is an appropriate time to remind ourselves that timing of purchases and sales of common stocks is more important than choosing the various issues. Anyone who doubts that statement might look up the financial pages of a newspaper of say, the 16th or 17th of March and compare the prices of almost any stock with those prevailing six weeks later.

However, it is also important to choose stocks in the particular group and classification that one wishes to hold. Canadian Celanese is in the Speculative Investment Group and can, therefore, usually be relied upon to outdistance the movement of the averages by a reasonable percentage.

As the chart will show, Celanese has been a growth stock, and while it is now a more mature issue than it was some years ago, there is no sign of old age as it has recently sold within a few points of the $78.00 high point reached in the bull market of 1946. Celanese has been rated above average in the past and a brief glance at the chart above would likely suggest that this rating should be continued. We do not disagree with this but might point out that growth has not been so noticeable in recent years. It is usually in the earlier stages of a company's history that the exceptional profits are made by shareholders.

Ontario's production of gold from 44 mines in March rose to the highest figure reported since May, 1947. Value of the month's output was $5,960,787 from 693,643 tons as compared with $5,315,256 from 613,567 tons in February, and $5,999,692 from 684,471 tons in March, 1947. For the first three months of 1948 gold output amounted to $17,110,019 from treatment of 1,969,179 tons, which compared with $16,771,597 from 1,934,320 tons in the first quarter of last year.

•

A substantial increase in positive ore reserves at the end of 1947 is reported by Chesterville Mines. Reserves to the 17th level were estimated at 1,735,559 tons averaging $4.76 per ton, including 244,000 tons of possible ore was estimated between the 12th and 17th horizons. The estimate a year previous was 1,013,700 tons to the 12th level, in addition to which 758.000 tons possible ore was estimated between the 12th and 17th levels. A greater tonnage of lower grade ore was treated last year and operating profits declined. Net profit was $33,531 or about two cents per share. Working capital was maintained and amounts to $486,615, and costs only slightly increased. Development and exploratory work was principally on the 12th, 13th, 15th and 17th levels and was sufficiently extensive to demonstrate their similarity to the upper levels in the mine. Shaft sinking is to be completed this year to the 20th level (2,865 feet) and it is planned to have main crosscuts well advanced on the 18th, 19th and 20th levels at the end of the year.

•

Silanco Mining and Refining Company is testing ores at Cobalt for uranium. First trails are being made with Geiger instruments at the Aguanico property, principal source of cobalt ore. The next step in the development program will be the unwatering of the Beaver-Temiskaming Mine.

•

Capital of Cuyuni Goldfields Limited is now 3,000,000 Class "A" shares, without nominal or par value, and the original 5,000,000 common shares are now convertible on the basis of five shares of oil stock for one share of the new Class "A" stock. The directors have authorized the issue of 1,000,000 of the new Class "A" shares to shareholders at 50 cents per share, Canadian funds, net to the company without discount or commission. It is not proposed to offer the new shares to the public. Upon the completion of the re-organization and financing the position of the company will be that it will have paid off a liability of approximately $480,000 and have $500,000 operating capital to carry out the recommendation of its engineers.

•

In the annual report of Little Long Lac Gold Mines, W. Samuel, president, advises shareholders that the time is approaching when directors must decide whether continuation of full-scale operation, including mine development, can be justified, or whether as an alternative, operations be limited to the mining of presently known ore reserves. With a view to reducing costs it is proposed to operate the mill at capacity of 300 tons per day, and aggressively to pursue the examination of the lower levels of the property accurately to determine the gold values there existing. This work should be completed by about the end of the year. The steady fall in grade of ore milled over the past few years is due to a lessening of the gold content of the quartz veins, Mr. Samuel states. A net loss was shown in 1947 of $37,017, against a net profit of $50,356 the previous year. Net working capital of $848,651 compares with $1,016,478 at the end of 1946. Ore reserves stand at 453,004 tons. The company is active in outside exploration, but nothing of commercial importance was exposed by last year's investigations.

•

Further financing will be necessary with the object of putting Jason Mines property into production, C. O. Stee, vice-president, states in the annual report, and it is understood that negotiations to this end are proceeding. In July, 1947, the first stage of an exploration program to find and develop new ore was begun, and in November it was decided that the results had been such as to warrant continuation and the second stage of the program was embarked upon. At the end of the year the second stage was well underway and will be completed before the next meeting of shareholders on May 31 and fully reported on at that time. Paul Armstrong, managing director, reports the partial development, on the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th levels, of a new ore shoot to the north of the stoped area in No. 1 vein, with an estimated tonnage of at least 15,000 and an indicated grade of $14.70 over 26 inches quartz width; the discovery of the "Porphyry Vein," on the 7th level and south of the No. 1 vein stoped area; the discovery of three new veins by deep diamond drilling, and proving, by vertical diamond drilling, the continuation of No. 1 vein to at least 1,000 feet vertical depth with good ore width and grade.

Estimated net profit of $1,892,517, or 84 cents per share, is reported by Noranda Mines for the three months ending March 31. This more than covers the March dividend payment, which was re-established at 75 cents quarterly. Metal production for the quarter amounted to $2,663,017, while investment income was $1,046,900, a total of $3,709,917. Costs amounted to $1,402,400, tax reserve $340,000, and depreciation $75,000.

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Earnings available for dividends on the Class "A" and Class "B" Shares of the Company in the 1947 fiscal year amounted to $4.51 per share and dividend payments were $1.50 per share.

We offer the Class "A" Shares, as principals.

Price: At the market, about $28 per share, to yield 5.35%

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Company Reports

Continental Casualty

SUBSTANTIAL growth in business and financial strength marked the progress last year of the Continental Casualty Company, with Canadian head office at Toronto. Total admitted assets increased during 1947 from $76,832,587 to $89,483,669, while the total net premiums written in 1947 amounted to $64,077,953, compared with $54,960,138 in the previous year. Net premiums written in Canada totalled $5,856,790, compared with $4,867,914 in 1946. Total liabilities except capital at the end of 1947 were $65,651,993, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $23,831,676, compared with $18,233,347 at the end of the previous year.

The net surplus over capital, unearned premium reserve, provision for unpaid claims, reserve for U.S. and Canadian income taxes, general contingency reserve and all liabilities was $17,831,676, compared with $13,233,347 at the end of 1946. This company was incorporated in 1897 and has been doing business in Canada since 1917. It is regularly licensed in this country, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the sole protection of Canadian policyholders.

New York Life

IN ITS 103rd annual statement to policyholders, the New York Life Insurance Company makes plain the substantial progress made by the company in 1947 in increasing its business and adding to its financial strength. During the year its payments to policyholders and beneficiaries totalled $196,798,797, compared with $189,794,091 in 1946. At the end of the year its assets amounted to $4,234,184,598, compared with $4,026,689,280 at the end of 1946. Surplus funds over policy

(*Continued on Page* 40)

WAWANESA DIRECTOR

At the Annual meeting of The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company, Mr. Chas. C. Gorrie was elected Director to succeed Mr. James G. Fraser. A native of the district, he has been acquainted with the operations of the company for about four decades and is therefore well qualified to assume the rsponsibilities of a director.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Top British Executives Review Today's Business Problems

By GEORGE GILBERT

Top executives of British insurance companies with their widespread interests are exceptionally well qualified by training and experience to discuss the effect upon the business of the nationalization schemes of the present socialist government in Britain.

So far it is in the investment field that the business has been most adversely affected, and in that field it will not be until next year in many cases that the companies will experience the first heavy annual loss from the enforced holdings of lower interest bearing securities.

AS FAR as growth in business and assets and earnings is concerned, the past year was a record one for most of the British insurance companies, and if there were no other factors which must be taken into consideration there would be nothing to worry about. One of the problems now facing the business is the narrowing of the field of investment on account of changes in the structure of the nation's finances as a result of the nationalization schemes of the present socialist government.

As pointed out by one British executive, nationalization creates many problems, not only from the investment point of view but from the point of view of the business generally, though so far it is in the investment field that the business has been chiefly hampered, as in making an investment the companies must continually consider the possibility of nationalization and the effect it might have upon the security they are purchasing.

Another executive referred to the fact that adventitious aids to the rate of interest earned upon the assets tended to obscure the losses from government pressure upon the companies to get their money and then to pay too little for it. In 1947 his company received most of the accumulated interest on its war damage claims, and in 1948 it will benefit from the final payments of railway and electricity dividends and arrears from Argentine Railway investments. Only in 1949 will it experience the first heavy annual loss from the enforced holdings of lower interest bearing securities.

Unbelievers in Profit

Sir Ernest Benn, Bt., chairman and managing director of the United Kingdom Provident Institution, the company mentioned above, in his remarks at the recent 107th annual meeting observed that in recent years, especially since the war, government in Great Britain and elsewhere has tended to pass into the hands of non-believers in profit, and that "a considerable part of the business of the world is now conducted by those who have nothing to gain from success or to lose by failure."

He went on to say: "The shape and character of the consequent economic revolution is slowly becoming clear. Values, previously thought to be essential, have been exchanged for theories, now undergoing the test of practical trial. If we could afford the luxury of philosophy we might say with Isaac Newton. 'These are curiosities of little or no moment to the understanding of the phenomenon of nature.' As, however, we cannot feed on philosophy, we have to bend our brains to the curiosities of control, and talk of 'bulk' sale and purchase, to screen the serious shrinkage in both processes."

He also made this penetrating comment: "An effective monopoly of decision has been established in matters economic and our affairs are ordered for political rather than practical reasons. Whereas the State stood secure upon the credit of the citizen, now the citizen relies upon the credit of the State. With an altogether excessive proportion of the national income in the bottomless coffers of the State, people are invited to adjust their views and values to the new situation.

Coupon v. Cash

"Thus Want has become of more importance than Worth, and the fact that people are said to want something is widely accepted as proof of their right to have it; a cash value has been attached to the vote, and, in consequence, the coupon is becoming of greater value than the cash; the trade union ticket is more important than the craftsman's skill; and, perhaps most significant of all, the creditor is at the mercy of the debtor. The old rule 'No politics in business' has been rescinded and now there is almost no business but politics."

With regard to the claim that some part of Britain's difficulties is due to the increase in other countries of the prices charged to the British for their necessary purchases, he said that against this must be placed the failure of the British to maintain the value of their own money, and that it is "unworthy, unfair and wholly idle to put the blame upon the foreigner; the root of the trouble is to be found in the inflationary policy pursued by the government.

This newly created money, he claimed, has raised prices, wages and profits, and remains to reduce the true value of the pound note and to impair the confidence of overseas suppliers in the reliability of the country's currency. In his view the position is aggravated by the refusal of the authorities to recognize the lower value of the pound abroad. He said that true valuation—a better term than devaluation—is the orthodox way—an old-fashioned remedy but a sound one, as it would hit the mark quickly and automatically cause exports to rise and imports to fall.

The Capital Levy

With respect to the "Once-for-all" Capital Tax, he said that the proceeds must be devoted to the reduction of the public debt, if the eloquence expended upon the fear of inflation is to be accepted as sincere. Further, that any part of the Budget surplus which is a genuine surplus should be applied to the retirement of debt and the improvement of the country's credit.

Sir George L. Barstow, K.C.B., chairman of the Prudential Assurance Company, Limited, in his address at the annual meeting called attention to the stern economic struggle in which Britain is engaged, and that they had been warned so emphatically and from such authoritative quarters that the country is faced with the most serious financial crisis in its history that it would be foolish to take a complacent or optimistic view. Their only hope was that they would learn their lesson of economics in time.

Apart from the external difficulty of earning dollars, there were, he said, two primary internal problems —the physical problem of increasing production to satisfy the desire for consumption, and the financial problem of absorbing the excess of monetary purchasing power over the value of goods available. While life insurance may have little part to play in the first of these two, he said that it has an important part to play in the second.

NOTICE

Certificate of Registry No. C 1127 authorizing American Reserve Insurance Company of New York, N. Y., to transact in Canada the business of Water Damage Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, in addition to Fire Insurance, Windstorm Insurance, and, in addition thereto, Civil Commotion Insurance, Falling Aircraft Insurance, Hail Insurance, Impact by Vehicles Insurance, Limited or Inherent Explosion Insurance and Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, for which it is already registered.

THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
E. D. GOODERHAM, President
A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

THE ESTABLISHED 1906
MONARCH LIFE
Assurance Company
A PROGRESSIVE CANADIAN COMPANY

THE OLDEST INSURANCE OFFICE IN THE WORLD
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Robert Lynch Stailing, Mgr. for Canada
TORONTO
EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company

CONSULT your AGENT OR BROKER as you would your doctor or lawyer

34 King Street East
TORONTO

The year was 1847 . . .

. . . Malcolm McRae was beaten into unconsciousness, left in a ditch to die. He was a voter in the Third District, Prince Edward Island who had, the previous year, voted against certain members who were later unseated on charges of intimidation and violence.

Now a new election was called—but Malcolm McRae was warned *not to vote*. In those days he was not protected by the secret ballot—yet Malcolm McRae determined to set out for the polls, risking his life for the right to vote.

Today, because of the courage of men like Malcolm McRae, you run no risk at all in your free, unhampered exercise of the franchise.

When YOU cast your secret ballot at every election—municipal, provincial, federal—you exercise a duty and privilege planned, worked and fought for by your forefathers. Your vote protects the future of your children. To fail in this duty is to be less than a good citizen.

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP BY

Gooderham & Worts
LIMITED
Distillers · Toronto
Established 1832

Waterfront of the Town of York (now Toronto) in 1832. Gooderham & Worts Mill in foreground.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

A Brief Review of the 103rd Annual Statement to its Policyholders

Assets . . . The assets, held for the protection of the Company's life insurance and annuity contracts and to meet other obligations, totalled $4,234,184,598 at the end of 1947. Bonds and stocks are valued in conformity with the laws of the several States and as prescribed by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

* * *

Liabilities . . . The Company's insurance and annuity reserves and other liabilities aggregated $4,003,065,874 at the end of 1947. Surplus funds held for general contingencies totalled $231,118,724.

* * *

Reserves . . . At the close of 1947 the Company reached a major objective in its program for strengthening insurance and annuity reserves. All of its life insurance reserves are now held on an interest basis of either 2½ per cent or 2 per cent. All of its annuity reserves are on a 2 per cent basis. The program of reserve strengthening, which was undertaken to protect the interests of policyholders, has given recognition to the effect upon the Company's net earning rate of exceedingly low yields on high-grade investments. Policyholders can take renewed assurance from the knowledge that the Company has a very strong overall reserve basis.

* * *

Mortality Experience . . . The Company's mortality experience in 1947 was favorably low. In November of 1947 the Company adopted for its new series of policies a mortality table based on more recent mortality experience and therefore, in the years to come, the margin between "expected mortality" and "actual mortality" experience should not be so great as in the past.

* * *

Expenses . . . The Company, in common with practically all individuals and businesses throughout the country, quite understandably has been affected by rising costs of materials and wages. Continued efforts are being made to improve efficiency and effect economies without impairing the essential services rendered by the Company.

* * *

Interest Earnings . . . While the rate of interest earned by the Company in 1947 exceeded the rate required to maintain reserves because of the Company's program of reserve strengthening, the rates of return available on new investments of high quality continued low throughout the better part of the year. However, in the closing months of 1947 there was an encouraging upturn in interest rates on new investments which it is hoped will continue.

* * *

Dividends . . . The provision for 1948 dividends to policyholders is $37,151,312, as compared with $41,730,229 for 1947. The amount available for dividends was affected by the low yields from prime investments and increased expenses due to higher costs of materials and wages, as well as by the Company's program of strengthening reserves mentioned above.

* * *

Termination Dividends . . . The Company has declared termination dividends payable in 1948 on life insurance policies in certain categories. Such dividends, which are included in the provision for 1948 dividends to policyholders, become payable as the policies in these categories terminate in 1948 by death, maturity or surrender for cash after having been in force at least twenty years.

* * *

Surrender Allowances . . . For the year 1948 the Company has adopted a plan for allowance of amounts in addition to contractual cash values under life insurance policies issued before June 1, 1944 which during 1948 are surrendered for cash. This plan has been made possible because of the Company's having completed the major steps in its long-range program of strengthening insurance reserves which has been in progress for several years.

* * *

New Series of Policies . . . On November 17, 1947 the Company introduced a new series of policies with cash and other non-forfeiture values based on the Commissioners 1941 Standard Ordinary Table of Mortality and interest at 2 per cent. In the Company's series of policies issued from June 1, 1944 to November 17, 1947, such values were based on the American Experience Table of Mortality and interest at 2½ per cent.

* * *

Life Insurance In Force . . . At the end of 1947 the Company's life insurance in force exceeded nine billion dollars, which was the largest volume of protection in force in the Company during its entire history. Policyholders have $9,063,604,614 of life insurance protection under 3,683,297 policies. This was $520,296,199 greater than at the close of the previous year.

* * *

Sales . . . Sales of new life insurance during 1947 totalled $857,384,000. In the amounts of sales and life insurance in force, Family Income policies paid for in 1947 are reported on a higher basis than in previous years. This change has been adopted to conform with the customary practice among many other companies. On a corresponding basis, sales of new life insurance in 1947 were approximately 2½ per cent less than the sales in 1946.

* * *

Payments to Policyholders and Beneficiaries . . . During 1947 the Company's total payments to policyholders and beneficiaries aggregated $196,798,797. Of this amount, living policyholders received $115,716,396 and the beneficiaries of 19,804 policyholders who died received $81,082,401.

* * *

A Nationwide Organization . . . The Company does business in each of the 48 States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii and the Dominion of Canada. While national in scope, the New York Life is very largely local in its operations in providing services to its policyholders through 138 Branch Offices in principal business centres, as well as through its sales organization of over 5,600 agents located throughout the United States and Canada.

George A. Harrison
President

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

December 31, 1947

ASSETS

Cash on hand or in banks		$ 41,558,001
Bonds:		
United States Government	$2,332,049,733	
Canadian	79,364,383	
Municipal	33,339,605	
Railroad	209,137,301	3,440,942,321
Public Utility	546,976,861	
Industrial and Miscellaneous	240,074,438	
Stocks, preferred and guaranteed		104,539,271
First Mortgages on real estate	$ 398,717,530	
Less Valuation Reserve	12,276,826	386,440,704
Real Estate:		
Properties for Company use	$ 10,512,255	
Foreclosed Properties, including $385,910 under contract of sale	6,465,819	40,227,434
Rental Housing and Business Properties	23,249,360	
Policy Loans		156,836,208
Interest and Rents due and accrued		24,375,574
Deferred and uncollected premiums and other assets		39,265,085
		$4,234,184,598

Of the securities listed in the above statement, securities valued at $55,014,806 are deposited with Governments and States as required by law.

LIABILITIES

Reserve for Insurance and Annuity Contracts:		
Computed at 2½% interest	$2,560,240,657	$3,278,104,585
Computed at 2% interest	717,863,928	
Reserve for optional settlements under policies previously matured		366,351,074
Reserve for dividends left with the Company		213,701,744
Provision for 1948 dividends to policyholders		37,151,312
Reserve for premiums paid in advance		39,071,393
Policy claims in course of settlement and provision for claims not reported		13,968,168
Reserve for unmatured options in policies*		40,000,000
Reserve for other insurance liabilities		5,543,653
Provision for taxes		5,666,318
Miscellaneous liabilities		3,507,627
TOTAL LIABILITIES		$4,003,065,874
Surplus funds held for general contingencies		231,118,724
		$4,234,184,598

*To provide for 2¾% interest valuation on maturity of options in policies issued prior to 1939, which mainly have 3% interest guarantees.

The Company started business on April 12, 1845. It has always been mutual and is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. The Statement of Condition shown above is in accordance with the Annual Statement filed with the New York State Insurance Department.

The Home Office of the New York Life Insurance Company is located at 51 Madison Avenue, New York 10, New York.

NEW YORK LIFE IN CANADA. The New York Life started doing business in the Dominion of Canada in 1868, twenty three years after the Company began in the United States and one year after Confederation. Insurance in force in the Dominion on December 31, 1947, totalled $131,110,778 under 58,387 policies. Investments in Canada at the close of 1947 aggregated $89,396,248, of which $58,835,984 were Dominion of Canada government bonds, $20,528,399 were provincial, municipal and public utility bonds and the remainder represented first mortgages on real estate, policy loans, and other assets.

To serve its policyholders and the public of Canada, the New York Life maintains Canadian Department Headquarters at Toronto, and Branch Offices at Montreal, Quebec City, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Quebec Branch:
400 Boulevard Charest,
Quebec, P.Q.

Montreal Branch:
Dominion Square Bldg.,
Montreal, P.Q.

Our SECOND CENTURY

CANADIAN DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS
320 BAY STREET, TORONTO

NEW YORK LIFE
Insurance Company

A MUTUAL COMPANY—SERVING CANADIANS SINCE 1868

Winnipeg Branch:
233 Portage Ave.,
Winnipeg, Man.

British Columbia Branch:
736 Granville St.,
Vancouver, B.C.

Company Reports

(*Continued from Page 37*)

and annuity reserves, other reserves and all liabilities totalled $231,118,724 at the end of the year, compared with $231,038,632 at the end of the previous year. Its life insurance in force at the close of 1947 reached the all-time high of $9,063,604,614, as against $8,543,308,415 at the end of 1946. Sales of new life insurance in 1947 totalled $857,384,000, compared with $832,484,000 in the previous year.

In Canada the company started doing business in 1868, twenty-three years after it began in the United States and one year after Confederation. Its insurance in force in this country at the end of 1947 totalled $131,110,778, under 58,387 policies, compared with $128,211,652, under 57,831 policies, at the end of the previous year. Its investments in Canada at the close of 1947 totalled $89,396,248, of which $58,835,984 consisted of Dominion of Canada government bonds, $20,528,399 of provincial, municipal and public utility bonds, while the remainder represented first mortgages on real estate, policy loans and other assets.

Aluminium Ltd.

CONSOLIDATED profit of $16,024,291, equivalent to $4.30 a common share on the 3,722,050 shares now outstanding, was reported by Aluminium, Ltd., for 1947. Profits in 1946 were $12,120,117, equivalent to $3.16 a share on the same basis. Consolidated sales were $153,431,755 against $110,698,088 in the preceding year.

Current assets totalled $124,832,948 against $110,614,943 and current liabilities $37,048,163 against $31,129,864, indicating net working capital of $87,784,785, compared with $79,485,079 in the preceding year.

The statements show that 64 per cent of net assets were in Canada, 85 per cent in British Commonwealth territory including Canada, with 11 per cent in continental Europe and 4 per cent in all other countries.

Aluminium, Ltd., also reported net income of $4,400,000 in 1947 for its consolidated fully owned subsidiaries outside Canada, of which amount $3,400,000 in net dividends was paid to the parent company.

Tip Top Tailors

NET profit for the year ended Dec. 29, 1945, of $243,478 was reported by Tip Top Tailors, Limited, compared with $198,172 the previous year.

Profits from operations before providing for bond interest, depreciation, income and excess profits taxes and other costs, were $789,849. Provision for depreciation was $67,213, bond interest $35,393, legal fees and remuneration to executive officers $92,563, income and excess profits taxes $350,000.

The report states that in comparing profits for the two years it should be noted the profits for the year 1944 were after provision for income and excess profits taxes which had been estimated before the standard profits were determined, and for the 1944 fiscal period no deduction was made for bond interest.

• •

THEATRE

(*Continued from Page 30*)

very good portion of what if the rest had been there would have been a very good show. The ending is particularly astonishing. Since a great musical never ended with the comedian, and since "Burlesque" has nothing but the comedian to end with, it just stops, and I had the greatest difficulty in convincing myself that there had not been either an intervention by the police (for which there seemed no adequate reason) or some equally unforeseen stage accident to bring down the curtain too early.

There is one brilliant, and brilliantly contrived, act in which Mr. Lahr plays for his effects off five other people on the stage with consummate skill. There is a reproduction of an old-style burlesque show which is not even a parody; it is Billy Watson's Beef Trust come to life again. There is some fairly good repartee, and Fay McKenzie is required by the plot to be a lady and by the characterization to be a tough trouper; in Mr. Lahr's great middle act she has to be a lady, and fortunately she does that very well.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND DIRECTORS' REPORT

DOMINION WOOLLENS & WORSTEDS, LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1947

ASSETS

Current:		
Cash on hand and in banks	$ 5,907.91	
Accounts receivable	756,172.76	
Inventories of finished goods, goods in process, raw materials and supplies on hand and in transit, as determined and certified by the management and valued below cost which is below market (referred to in more detail in the report of the Directors to the Shareholders)	2,902,625.47	$3,664,706.14
Mortgages receivable from employees		16,390.58
Investments in and advances to subsidiary company: Woodsdale Properties Limited—		
Shares at cost	$ 9,975.00	
Advances	42,352.49	52,327.49
Refundable portion of excess profits taxes		38,420.05
Fixed:		
At depreciated replacement values in 1928 as certified by the Canadian Appraisal Company Limited, comprising land, buildings, houses, plant and equipment less amounts written off, plus subsequent additions at cost	$4,610,444.56	
Less: Reserve for depreciation	2,441,876.77	2,168,567.79
Unexpired insurance and other deferred charges to operations		30,305.87
		$5,970,717.92

DOMINION WOOLLENS & WORSTEDS, LIMITED,
Toronto, Ontario.

We have examined the above Balance Sheet of Dominion Woollens & Worsteds, Limited, as at 31st December, 1947, and the related Statements of Earned Surplus and of Income and Expenditure for the year ended on that date. In connection therewith we made a general review of the accounting methods of the company and examined or tested accounting records and other supporting evidence to the extent that we deemed appropriate without making a detailed audit of the transactions. We have received all of the information and explanations we have required.

In accordance with Section 114 of the Dominion Companies Act, we report that the net loss amounting to $3,787.72 incurred by the subsidiary company for the year ended 31st December, 1947, has not been provided for in the accounts of the holding company, Dominion Woollens & Worsteds, Limited.

Subject to the foregoing and to the comments contained in the Directors' report to the Shareholders dated 1st May, 1948, in our opinion the above Balance Sheet and related Statements of Earned Surplus and of Income and Expenditure are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the affairs of the company as at 31st December, 1947, and the result of its operations for the year ended on that date, according to the best of our information and explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the company.

P. S. ROSS & SONS, Chartered Accountants.

TORONTO, Ont., 3rd May, 1948.

LIABILITIES

CURRENT:			
Bank loan — secured			$ 832,000.00
Accounts and bills payable and accrued liabilities			815,747.85
Dividend payable			29,418.80
Bond and debenture interest accrued			36,852.50
First mortgage serial bonds maturing 1st February, 1948			50,000.00
Dominion Government — amount refundable on war contracts (after deduction of related and other prior year income and excess profits taxes recoverable and other sundry adjustments)			46,497.28
Income and excess profits taxes, estimated, less instalments paid on account			85,000.00 $1,895,516.43
FUNDED DEBT:			
First mortgage serial bonds:			
Authorized — $2,000,000.00			
Issued — 700,000.00			
Outstanding (less bonds maturing 1st February, 1948) 3½% and 4%, maturing 1949-1954			$ 500,000.00
Redeemable sinking fund debentures 5%, maturing 1964:			
Authorized and issued	$1,270,200.00		
Less: Redeemed under terms of Trust Deed	146,100.00	1,124,100.00	1,624,100.00
Reserve for bad debts			51,351.24
Reserve for contingencies			200,000.00
Reserve for inventory price decline under the Excess Profits Tax Act — (an additional amount has been claimed in 1947 for excess profits tax purposes)			307,042.00
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS:			
Common stock: Authorized — 155,000 shares of no par value			
Issued — 147,283 shares, fully paid		$ 917,548.00	
Earned surplus, per statement attached		975,160.25	1,892,708.25
			$5,970,717.92

Signed on behalf of the Board: HENRY BARRETT, *Director.*
J. A. GAIRDNER, *Director.*

STATEMENT OF EARNED SURPLUS
For the Year ended 31st December, 1947

Balance at credit, 1st January, 1947		$ 845,512.93
Prior year adjustments:		
Deduct:		
Additional income and excess profits taxes	$ 43,613.01	
Less: Miscellaneous credits	20,094.09	23,518.92
Adjusted balance at credit, 1st January, 1947		$ 821,994.01
Net profit for the year ended 31st December, 1947, after provision for income and excess profits taxes	$ 267,583.76	
Net profit (after charging $28,352.25 to depreciation reserve) on land, buildings, houses and equipment sold or scrapped in 1947	5,489.48	
	$ 273,073.24	
Deduct:		
Premium on redemption of company's own bonds	2,235.00	270,838.24
		$1,092,832.25
Deduct:		
Dividends declared		117,672.00
Balance at credit, 31st December, 1947		$ 975,160.25

Submitted with our report dated 3rd May, 1948.

P. S. ROSS & SONS, Chartered Accountants.

TORONTO, Ont.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
For the Year ended 31st December, 1947

Profit from operations, after charges of $69,859.00 for remuneration of executive officers and salaried directors and solicitors' fees, $12,917.00 for directors' fees, and provision of $462,792.00 for inventory price decline, and before providing for the undernoted charges		$704,622.64
DEDUCT:		
Provision for depreciation	$165,000.00	
Bond and debenture interest	79,538.88	244,538.88
Net profit from operations		$460,083.76
DEDUCT:		
Provision for income and excess profit taxes		192,500.00
Net profit transferred to earned surplus		$267,583.76

Submitted with our report dated 3rd May, 1948.

P. S. ROSS & SONS, Chartered Accountants.

TORONTO, Ont.

DISTRIBUTION OF SALES DOLLAR—1947

For Materials and Supplies (includes special provision for inventory price decline)	39.0c
Wages, Salaries and Employee Benefits	37.8c
Plant Maintenance and Repairs	5.9c
Other production expenses—Fuel, Power, Insurance, etc.	7.3c
Selling, Delivery and Administration Expenses	1.6c
Financial Costs—Bond, Debenture and Bank Interest	1.9c
Federal, Provincial and Municipal Taxes	2.9c
Dividends to Shareholders	1.6c
Put back into the business in new machinery and equipment and expansion of facilities	2.0c
Total	$1.00

DIRECTORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting herewith the Nineteenth Annual Report of your Company, showing Statement of Assets and Liabilities, Income and Expenditure, and Earned Surplus Account, and the Auditors' Report for the year ended December 31, 1947.

The year 1947 was a very active one. The physical volume of production increased and was close to capacity. The dollar value of sales showed an increase of 50% over the year 1946. The wartime direction of your Company's affairs which had been partially relaxed in 1946 ceased as from April 1st, 1947. For nine months of the year under review operations were carried on under normal operating conditions and with improved earnings.

Your Directors feel that provision should be made against a decline from the abnormally high price of wool now prevailing. Accordingly the inventories, which in the past were valued at the lower of cost or market, have been reduced to price levels considered sound under present conditions. This reduction is reflected in a special charge of $462,792 in the Statement of Income and Expenditure and has the effect of pricing the wool content at the subsidized levels established for wools during the war period by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board which were in effect until early in 1946. The resulting net profit transferred to Surplus Account for the year under review amounts to $267,584 as compared with $101,149 for the previous year.

Inventories are carried at minimum physical levels required for full production.

Total current or working assets at December 31, 1947, as shown on the Balance Sheet, amounted to $3,664,706 and current liabilities stood at $1,895,516 leaving net working assets of $1,769,190. This is after reducing the inventories to the price level indicated earlier in this report but as will be observed the Reserve for Inventory Price Decline under the Excess Profits Tax Act, which in previous years was taken as a deduction from Inventories, is this year shown in the liability section of the Balance Sheet.

Wages have again been increased considerably during the past year to keep ahead of the rising cost of living.

Your Company's products have secured a favoured position in the Canadian market during the past several years and a good demand for the same should continue throughout 1948. Production and sales are continuing on a full capacity basis.

The plants of your Company have been maintained in good condition, and expenditures during the year on capital replacements amounted to $205,000.

Income and Excess Profits Taxes in respect of 1940 and subsequent years have not been finally determined, but the provisions made for the years 1940 to 1946 inclusive are considered adequate. In connection with the year under review the adjustment in inventory valuations referred to above has been treated as a charge to operations and the liability for Income and Excess Profits Taxes does not include any provision for disallowances which may be effected by the Department of National Revenue in this connection.

The loyalty and efficiency with which the employees of your Company have discharged their duties during the past year are herewith gratefully acknowledged by your Directors.

It is with profound regret that your Directors record the death of one of their number during the past year, Mr. G. D. Perry, who has been associated with your Company since its inception.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. HOBBS,
Chairman of the Board.

TORONTO, Ontario, May 1, 1948